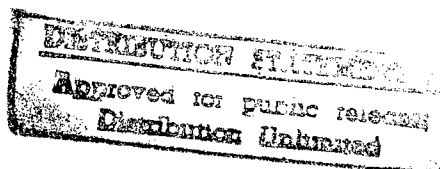


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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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12 March 1985

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

FALIN ASSAILS SHULTZ REMARKS ON USE OF FORCE

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 52, 24-30 Dec 84 p 7

[Excerpt from article by Valentin Falin, IZVESTIYA political observer: "Reason, Force and the Fate of Civilization"]

[Excerpt] Recently US Secretary of State G. Shultz spoke at Yeshiva University in New York on the topic of "Ethics of Power." His discussions were based on a dozen simple theses. The USA, according to assurances of the Secretary of State, has a burning desire to be "highly moral," an equal among equals. However, there is no equal to the United States. Accordingly, there is no reason to use the commandments thou shalt not kill, thou shalt not steal from your neighbor and others. They would seem to be the ideal. However, in their everyday prose they do not hide their strong fist. "Power and diplomacy, according to Shultz, must always accompany each other. Otherwise we (USA) will not be able to attain much in this world." "It is important," he repeated several times, "for power and diplomacy to go hand in hand in our (American) foreign policy," since "only the application of our diplomatic and military force instills us with real hope..."

The state secretary understands perfectly well where the course of power hand in hand with diplomacy leads. He calls for casting off all doubts: "moral principles should not paralyze us... We must not allow ourselves to be carried away with moral relativism." "The use of force is legal," when (a) "it can help to free a people or serve to support their desire for freedom," (b) "it hinders others from misusing their might with the aid of aggression and suppression" and (c) "everything possible is done to avoid unnecessary victims and losses."

In short, it is always "legal" when the force emanates from Washington, which simply cannot be wrong. In taking away from Mexico the best half of its lands, the USA of course justified itself with thoughts of "freedom." They never dreamed of anything else as they embarked on the hundreds of interventions and military expeditions in the Old and New World throughout their rather short history. Since tyranny has served the cause of American glorification in the past, why reject it in the future? In the name and under the standard of "freedom", so that no one will try to "abuse their power."

"Abuse of power by others" is usually interpreted as a certain state's gaining the capacity for withstanding Washington's threats and for doing without its

goadings. In the late 40's-early 50's, this arrogance led certain American leaders to seriously consider the expediency of "forestalling nuclear strikes" on the Soviet Union for the purpose of crippling its defensive systems which make the penetration of US weapons over the Soviet border problematic, and to hinder the USSR from developing means which would ensure for it a comparable security with that of the United States.

The concepts of massed "aggression in the interests of preserving peace" did not come to pass due to the unforeseeable nature of their consequences. As a result of this, the USA limited itself to "local" outrages in Africa, Asia, Central and Latin America. Here they concentrated on undermining someone else's "suppression," which was reduced at best to substitution of English, French, Japanese, etc. exploitation for American and efforts at turning old colonialism into the new Washington type. As far as "unnecessary victims and losses" are concerned, these refer to the losses of American monopolies and the casualties incurred during their protection. In no way do they refer to the losses and casualties among those whom the Americans "liberate" during their attacks. Vietnam is an example and an eternal accusation of this fact. In Vietnam the US military machine mercilessly shot, bombed, napalmed and poisoned millions and millions of people.

"There is no such concept as guaranteed prior support on the part of the people," lamented G. Schultz in recalling Washington's Vietnam and other adventures. And, like Napoleon, he urged that "recognition" be won by success. As in Granada, and not as in Vietnam, where the USA, according to the state secretary's version, did not conduct itself "reasonably and effectively."

Look a little closer at the "ethics of power" in G. Shultz's publication, and it will become abundantly clear why the politics of relaxation of tensions, peaceful coexistence and neighborly cooperation has been rejected by present-day Washington. The concepts of "diplomatic and military power" presented by the state secretary have no place for such a policy or for arms control if these are based on equality and reciprocity. Concepts which call for the "sacred responsibility" to stand "on guard" and "eternally support the flame of freedom (in American) for all mankind" will always feel a shortage of force which is materialized in missiles and airplanes, in ships and submarines, in nuclear, neutron and chemical bombs.

Notice that the USA and the NATO block have never presented any proposals for general and total disarmament or for radical reduction in the armed forces of the states, obviously without endangering the security of all the interested parties. There has been no end to their projects for unilateral disarmament of the USSR and other socialist countries. These were dragged out whenever it became necessary to impress the minds of the public, to create the appearance of the "flexibility" of the western approach and the impression of the "unyieldingness" of the East, or when difficulties arose in pushing new programs of "modernization" and "arms build-up" through the parliaments. In all the post-war years, Washington has rejected all serious proposals on banning nuclear weapons, on rejection of the development of new systems of mass destruction, and on non-militarization of the extensive areas of the oceans and the land, and now even of space. The United States called the

policy of non-alignment and neutrality "amoral". They blackmailed the countries which did not respond as they were supposed to to the American doctrine of "joint security" of "leading defense" and which were in no hurry to give their territory over for US bases.

In this sense, G. Shultz did not think of anything new. His "ethics of power" is a slightly revised and augmented restatement of plans which are 30-40 years old. Then too the ideas of a "dynamic political war" against the USSR were prevalent, the ideas of "continuous implementation of a goal-oriented and forceful political strategy in all spheres and by all means--military, economic, secret and propagandist." At that time the goals of the USA were proclaimed to be "to put an end to the Soviet state beyond the boundaries of its recognized borders, to shatter the communist apparatus in the free world, to limit the capacities of the Soviet Union in waging an aggressive war (i.e., a war which would reach the territory of the USA), to liquidate the 'iron curtain' and to reduce the power of the Bolshevik elements remaining in Soviet Russia." By the style and syllable of this formulation, it is reminiscent of the hand of P. Nitze. The same Nitze who is today one of the chief administration advisors on "disarmament."

D. Eisenhower did not support the recommendation submitted for his approval on "stopping the cold war by means of winning it." Without casting any doubt on these goals as such, he preferred to stay within the circle of measures which excluded the application of military force. Repulsing--"yes", but preferably without any shots fired.

G. Shultz, it seems, does not share the "timidity" of the general-president. If there is a reasonable chance for success without overly great risk and losses, he believes they should go ahead. This is about how Israel acts, which to the envy of the state secretary, has "balanced law and justice with self-preservation," and approaches the "problem of war and peace" in light of what is necessary, and not what is "right or wrong." For the sake of formality, however, the head of the State Department hangs the label of "containment" on the edition of the political course which he presents, a course which even C. Weinberger finds overly aggressive. Actually, all of Shultz's diplomacy is exhausted within this label.

We have already written that for mutual containment with no quotation marks it is not necessary to build either nuclear or any other stockpiles of weapons. Several submarine rocket carriers on each side would reliably serve the purpose of containment. G. Wisner, former special aide to presidents J. Kennedy and L. Johnson, expresses the opinion in the December issue of MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE that "a nuclear arsenal of one single rocket carrying submarine" is enough for containing the two powers. Maybe even just one if we forget the fact that there are also other nuclear powers with their own significant potentials.

"In the arms race," writes G. Wisner, "America competes primarily with itself." It competes in thinking up false threats and then in creating real means for "repelling" them. As bourgeois researcher G. Sherf noted in his book entitled "Truths, Half-Truths and Catchy Phrases in American Civilization," the United States prefers myths and legends to facts. The erroneous reasoning about the "potential enemies," notes Wisner, is a product not of well-

intentioned errors on the part of the intelligence services, but rather of "preplanned manipulation, or at least increased auto-suggestion." "The growing tendency toward militarization of American culture," he concludes, "has become an integral part of the ideology which we (Americans) unthinkingly accept." "We must rid ourselves of the complex of offended innocence," states the author, "and understand that the USA under the influence of fear has become a motivating force in the arms race."

Civilization, its heritage and future are threatened not by beings from other planets, not by the blind elements, not by disease, but primarily by man, whose reason has been dimmed by the thirst for power and the mania of his own greatness. What has it come to? American military programs are expanded at the expense of funds taken from medical aid programs to the people. The dim imagination of the infamous Hughes has thought up a plan which is difficult to characterize. One of the main Pentagon suppliers deigned to write off part of the profits gained from military business for the needs of...medicine. Thus, the more large-scale the orders for manufacture of weapons for killing people, the relatively larger the "Hughes Fund" for public health. What was the initial motivation for the extravagant billionaire--for healthy people to take up expensive arms or to be in good health when they die from these weapons? I'm afraid we will not soon get a truthful answer to this question.

Most of us have heard stories as children about how wild animals bridle their instincts in moments of extreme danger, forget their fear and subordinate their behavior to the law of self-preservation and survival. During time of draught there is a water truce, during a forest or steppe fire the animals save themselves from the flames without bothering each other. And who knows. Perhaps now our smaller brothers are frequently looking in man's direction and thinking a sad thought to themselves: people, what have you turned this planet into and what new misfortunes are you calling upon it? Heinrich Heine once said ironically that apes think that mankind is a perverse species of ape. If we judge by the wars, by the arms race, by the irresponsible attitude toward the environment, by the predatory waste of natural resources, nature, in looking back, may rightly ask--was it all worth it? The most highly developed creature has lost control over his weapons because he has lost control of himself. The unique gift of reason, instead of being a source of wisdom and good, is more often becoming the generator of madness and greed.

In early January of 1985, a meeting is to be held between USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs A. A. Gromyko and US Secretary of State G. Shultz to work out a joint understanding on the subject and goals of new negotiations on an entire complex of questions dealing with the non-militarization of space and with nuclear weapons. As comrade K. U. Chernenko has again recently confirmed, the Soviet Union views the elimination of the growing nuclear threat as the most pressing global task and will do everything within its power to resolve this problem. Much will now depend on whether Washington will take an honest and constructive approach to the talks. The Soviet Union will not be the one to hinder this work.

12322
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INTERNATIONAL

BOVIN EXPLAINS PROBLEMS OF UK'S RETURNING HONG KONG TO CHINA

Moscow NEDELYA in Russia No 2 7-13 Jan 85 pp 10-11

[Article by Aleksandr Bovin "The Agreement Concerning Hong Kong"]

[Text] [I. Grikurov, a reader from Tibilisi, writes: "I would like to read, in NEDELYA, material concerning the results of the discussions between the PRC and the British on the Hong Kong question. I think that it will interest other of the weekly's readers."]

On 19 December, last, Britian's Prime Minister, M. Thatcher, and the Premier, State Council, Zhao Ziyang, signed, in Beijing, a joint declaration on the Hong Kong question. According to the declaration, "The PRC government will, from 1 July 1997, resume sovereignty over Hong Kong and the British government will, on the same day, return Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China."

The joint declaration was initialed on 26 September, after 22 rounds of Anglo-Chinese talks over a 2-year period. In order to understand why the talks proceeded for so long and were so complex and difficult, it is helpful to begin with a little historical and economic information.

In the mid-19th century, the European powers pursued a policy of converting China to their semi-colonial territory. Britain was the first. In 1840, she attacked China and the so-called Opium War began. Britain won. On 29 August 1847, the Nanking Agreement was signed by which China was forced to cede to Britain "ownership, in perpetuity" of Hong Kong Island.

The second Opium War began in 1856. And England chopped off--again, "ownership in perpetuity"--still another piece of Chinese land--the southern part of Kowloon Peninsula. And, finally, on 9 June 1898, London compelled the imperial court to sign an agreement for a 99-year lease of the northern part of Kowloon Peninsula and also for the 235 islands adjacent to it.

From every point of view, economic, political and military, Hong Kong, including the leased "New Territories," was an important acquisition for the British Crown. The situation changed in a most decisive way after the Second World War. The British colonial empire collapsed. A new China came into existence. Abstractly speaking, Hong Kong, with a population which is 90 percent Chinese, could have been returned to China as far back as the 1950s.

Hong Kong's dynamic growth has turned it into the capitalist world's third (after New York and London) financial center. With a population of a little over 5 million, Hong Kong is 17th in world trade. Its annual trade turnover is valued at 43 billion dollars. Within Hong Kong there are about 50,000 factories and plants, and roughly 250 banking establishments. It is a huge port and one of the leading clothing exporters.

And the whole mechanism, built up over time, has been working, more for China than for England. "Hong Kong,--its "Finance Minister," John Bremridge aptly noted,--is a machine which is turning the Chinese cabbage into gold." China receives approximately a third of all foreign currency through Hong Kong. China's direct investment in Hong Kong has reached 4 billion dollars.

But, with the end of the "New Territories" lease period, 1997, approaching, the PRC government suggested to London that talks concerning Hong Kong's future be conducted. The talks began during M. Thatcher's visit to the PRC in September 1982. "Thatcher's meetings with Chinese leaders--wrote the FINANCIAL TIMES at that time--were the beginning of the historic talks concerning Hong Kong's future. England was faced with the task of reconciling China's demands that its sovereignty be restored... with Hong Kong's desire that its liberal capitalist system not be undermined. Ideally, it will be necessary to help Hong Kong get through the transition period between two fictions: the revocation of the unacceptable 19th century fiction that it is part of Great Britain and substitute for it the acceptable fiction that it is part of China."

Such is English humor

The affair's principal aspect is clear. Of course, Kong Kong is part of China. Of course, it must be restored to China. But, how do you do it in a way that this laboratory of the 20th century alchemists is neither destroyed nor crushed?

The talks were secret. But, judging by what was leaked to the press, the first year and a half of the dialogue could hardly be considered successful. The atmosphere was strained. The parties' approaches were essentially different. If one omits the details and nuances, though sometimes important, then the positions of London and Beijing can be presented in the following manner.

Great Britain. First, the question concerning the transfer of sovereignty to the PRC can and must be reviewed only as a part of the overall complex of questions relevant to the discussion. Secondly, all three Anglo-Chinese treaties are valid from the standpoint of international law. Consequently, the legal difference between the leased territories (the "New Territories") and the territories ceded to Great Britain "in perpetuity" (Hong Kong Island and the southern part of the Kowloon Peninsula) will remain in effect. This means that Great Britain has a legal (and especially a moral) obligation to the citizens of Hong Kong. Thirdly, after 1997, Great Britain must retain its administrative presence in Hong Kong. Of course, if an understanding cannot be reached, the question concerning Hong Kong's future must be resolved by referendum.

China. First, the question concerning the sovereignty of the PRC is not a subject for discussion; no matter how events develop, China will wash away the national humiliation and restore its sovereignty at the "appropriate time." England must unreservedly recognize China's sovereign rights. Ways of preserving Hong Kong's prosperity and stability are open to discussion, but so also are the ways for gradual transition from the current situation to the moment for the restoration of sovereignty. Secondly, all three treaties are products of "gunboat diplomacy," and have no force whatever. Hong Kong and the Kowloon Peninsula are properly Chinese territory and must be unconditionally returned to China. Thirdly, administrative power cannot be separated from sovereignty. In September 1983, the PRC deputy foreign minister, Zhou Nan, who led the Chinese delegation at the talks, said, "sovereignty and control are inseparable." Talks can proceed only concerning the self-rule of the people of Hong Kong. The possibility of the presence of Englishmen (experts, advisors, etc.) can be considered, but not the level of the execution of power. Finally, China is against having a referendum because, in the present instance, a Chinese-English diplomatic problem is being resolved, not Hong Kong's internal problem.

Finally, Beijing's position came to the affirmation of sovereignty and the execution, for a determined period of time, of the concept "one state -- two systems," that is, to the preservation of a capitalist Hong Kong within the framework of the existing Chinese state. For London (though also for Hong Kong), apart from the legal fine points, the problem of confidence was of great importance--could Peking do what it was promising. "I believe--said a former Hong Kong governor, Lord MacLehose--that in Hong Kong they recognize the complete sincerity of the Chinese government's approach and intentions. The recollection of the numerous changes of political course and the personnel changes which have had a destructive effect on China in the past 30 years are unfortunately and, inevitably, a problem. I think that in order to spare Hong Kong's population and investors anxiety, it is necessary to find some means of assuring them that the adoption of new and acceptable agreements will not be dragged out again."

At the very beginning of the talks, Deng Xiaoping placed before them highly rigid time limits. "If England and China--he told M. Thatcher--do not reach an agreement by the end of 1984, China will announce its own solution." From the beginning, it appears to me, the English did not take this seriously. It is possible, London hoped, that for the sake of economic gain, Beijing will compromise on the political plan. But events took a different turn. The Chinese position hardened. The English had to take their word for it.

What is China promising?

The PRC's basic political purposes relative to Hong Kong, stated in the declaration, can be summarized as follows:

-- A special Hong Kong administrative region will be set up directly under the jurisdiction of the central PRC government; the foreign policy and defense are within the purview of the central government; in other respects, Hong Kong

will exercise, to a high degree, the right of self-rule, including the right of executing administrative, legislative and independent judicial authority;

-- Local citizens will comprise the Hong Kong government;

-- Hong Kong's present social and economic systems will remain unaltered, as will the way of life;

-- Hong Kong will retain the status of a free port and international financial center; the Hong Kong dollar will remain a freely convertible currency;

-- The central government will not collect taxes from Hong Kong.

The PRC's basic political aims regarding Hong Kong will be the formation of All-China assemblies of peoples' representatives as the fundamental law of a special Hong Kong administrative area which will remain unchanged for a period of 50 years, thus guaranteeing the preservation of the capitalist system in Hong Kong.

Two observations before we end the story.

The scheme and conception for resolving the Hong Kong question have a very direct relation to Taiwan. "One state -- two systems," is a model for Taiwan. For the moment, Taiwan has decisively rejected it and, in every possible way, intimidates the Hong Kong population.

The Americans put a good face on the matter. The State Department officially supported the agreement. However, in the Republican Party platform, as far back as the summer, "full support for self-determination for the people of Hong Kong," was declared. Self-determination means a referendum which, as a whole, contradicts Peking's approach. The PRC Ambassador to the USA "emphatically called upon" the Republican Party to remove the mention of Hong Kong from its platform. It was not removed.

Be that as it may, a new epoc is approaching in Hong Kong's history.

9355

CSO: 1807/176

INTERNATIONAL

ZIONIST ATTEMPTS TO PROMOTE JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM USSR HIT

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Jan 85 pp 2-3

[Article by S. Fridmanas: "The Motherland Is One-- the USSR"]

[Text] Having placed itself at the service of Zionist ideas, world imperialism headed by the United States is continuing to use them as a "first strike weapon" in the psychological war against the world of socialism. The U. S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee recently approved a draft resolution expressing "alarm at the decrease in emigration from the USSR" (it has in mind the almost complete lack of Soviet people of Jewish nationality desiring to emigrate to Israel -- S. F.). The concern of the American senators would be understandable if they had in mind, for example, the statement of the English newspaper GUARDIAN which wrote: "... Impressive evidence exists that members of Jewish communities in the United States have lost the desire to go to Israel and dig up the desert in the name of Zionism". But no! Using unsubstantiated statements and distorted facts, the legislators of the capitalist world have made another attempt to cast aspersions on the nationality policy of the Soviet Union and to sow doubts about our country's observance of the 1975 Helsinki agreement.

Using good-for-nothing means, Western ideologists and politicians are again trying to intervene in the internal affairs of our country in order to impair from within the great accomplishment of the USSR-- the international unity, solidarity, brotherhood, and equality of all nations and nationalities.

The vain anti-Soviet attempts of frenzied anticommunists, of course, do not surprise us. We know that, for example, even in 1949 the following was cynically written in the "Drop Shot" plan which was developed by the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and which provided for a preventive war against the USSR using nuclear weapons with a view to destroying Vilnius and Kaunas: "Psychological warfare is an extremely important weapon for promoting ... treachery among the Soviet people, undermining their morals, sowing confusion, and creating disorganization in the country...". And later on: "Wide-spread psychological warfare is one of the important tasks of the United States".

The role of a shock detachment is allotted to international Zionism in the mixed army of world reactionaries. As is known, the largest Jewish capitalists

and bankers in the Western countries, especially those in the United States, are the masters of the different Zionist organizations. This large Jewish bourgeoisie has merged with the monopolist capital of the United States and other imperialist countries, playing an important role in the military-industrial complex and in the political and ideological areas of the capitalist world.

It would be worthwhile not to pay attention to this anti-Soviet racket if it weren't for one historical parallel which does not permit one to overlook the hooting of the Zionist anti-Soviets from Capitol Hill. From the moment of Zionism's birth, you see, it has always sacrificed its tribesmen to the interests of the largest Jewish bourgeoisie and has been an outpost of anti-communism and reaction. The entire history of Zionism is the history of crimes against humanity and against its own people.

When Chaim Weizmann, the then leader of the international Zionist organization, was asked during the Second World War about saving Jews from fascist extermination, he replied: "No. The old ones will go... They are dust, the economic and moral dust of the world... Only the branch will remain...". Eichman, the Hitlerite butcher, told in a LIFE magazine interview what this "branch" was and the price at which the Zionist "cultivated" it during the war: "... An authorized representative of the Zionist movement... a fanatical Zionist ... promised me that he would introduce order among the Jews (in the concentration camps -- S. F.) and would keep them from resisting forced deportation if I would close my eyes to the illegal emigration of several hundred or several thousand Jews, who would be selected by the Zionists, to Palestine. This was a profitable bargain... We conducted negotiations as equals ...". What can be added to this?! Really, there is only one other recollection of Eichman: "I had all told several dozen officers and non-commissioned officers and less than 300 rank and file SS troops. I would not have been able to do anything without the Jewish committee ...". Thus, in selecting the "best biological material" for the future Great Israel, the Zionists sacrificed millions of their tribesmen to an idea....

Zionism's goals and methods have not changed today. Having fooled tens of thousands of Jews from different countries of the world during the Sixties and Seventies by means of fraud, promises and slander, the Zionists are again sacrificing to their idea. All the vices of the bourgeois system and the deformed manifestations of capitalism -- the craving for profit, the power of money, unemployment, poverty, the ungovernable growth of inflation, low wages (especially for new arrivals), the scarcity and scantiness of cultural life, and religious fanaticism-- have befallen the people who have yielded to Zionist propaganda. A great human tragedy is now being performed in the "Promised Land". The people, who have been deceived by the Zionists, have been converted into hostages and slaves to the fanatical religious rulers of Israel. Having fallen into a very cruel financial bondage and experiencing moral suffering from their clash with Israeli reality, these people are basically being used as colonists on the land, which has been seized from the Arabs, and as "cannon fodder" in wars with neighboring states.

In exploiting the humane principle of uniting families, the Zionists have unleashed a gross anti-soviet racket heaping lies and slander on our socialist reality. The Zionist poisoners have broken many images apropos the oppression of Jews in the Soviet Union. Even the Western press points out that these ravings are tiresome. It is common knowledge that Soviet Jews have every opportunity for their free national development in the USSR. The SOVETISH GEYMLAND (SOVETSKAYA RODINA) magazine is published on a mass circulation basis in the Yiddish language. In Birobidzhan, there are a professional Jewish chamber music theater, a philharmonic orchestra and a Jewish folk theater; newspapers and textbooks are being published; and radio and television are operating in the Yiddish language (and in Russian). The Jewish theatrical art is also expanding in other oblasts and republics of the USSR, especially in our Lithuania.

The Soviet Union's successes in solving the nationality question, especially the Jewish one, have been recognized throughout the world. The resolution entitled "The Jewish Question and Zionism Today", which was adopted by the 17th Israeli Communist Party Congress, points out: "The experience of socialism shows that the Jewish question has been resolved in the socialist countries and that the social and political foundations of anti-Semitism have been eliminated. Social classes, who are interested in anti-Semitism or any other type of nationality discrimination, no longer exist in the socialist countries." At the same time, the resolution points out, the Jewish question, that is, the question of the discrimination and persecution of Jews only because of the fact that they are Jews, remains an extremely acute one in the capitalist countries since the bourgeois community is incapable of putting an end to nationality bickering and discrimination.

That is why the Communist Party of the United States is devoting a great deal of attention to the Jewish question. The resolution entitled "On Working Among the Jewish Population," which was adopted by the 21st Congress of the U.S. Communist Party, says: "The Jewish population in the United States is the victim of anti-Semitism which -- just as all other forms of racism and national chauvinism -- is an instrument of monopolistic capital used to split the working class and strengthen capitalist exploitation and oppression." (G. E. Shultz), a prominent public figure, testifies: "American anti-Semitism is reflected in the methods of discrimination which have taken root in many of the primary institutions of our society... It is an enormous scandal".

In support of what has been said, I will cite several more facts, taken from one bourgeois publication, which testify to the discrimination against Jews in the United States. For example, here is a reply to an application to enter a higher educational institution: "We value your interest in entering our college. Unfortunately, however, we must inform you that our quota for students of the Judaic faith has been filled." Here are two announcements at a labor exchange: "Only protestants are needed. No Jews or eastern people" and "We are in a desperate situation, but not so desperate that we will hire Jews". The same bourgeois publication reports that during an investigation of 933 hotels in different parts of the United States, it was discovered that 214 of them did not accept Jews.

This "free world" disgrace no longer succeeds in covering the anti-human and racist essence of the bourgeois ideology with the fig leaves of Zionist propaganda. The Zionist doctrine of the "Promised Land" is crumbling to dust. The flight of "new arrivals" from Israel has now assumed such proportions that the tender-hearted senators can do little more than notice it and express alarm and anxiety at it. You see, according to 1980 data 21,000 people arrived in Israel from all corners of the world and 30,000 fled from there. In 1982, only 500 people moved to the "Promised Land", but 25,000 fled from there. A survey which was recently conducted, showed that every tenth Israeli was trying to leave the country. With a population of 3.5 million, this is approximately 350,000 potential emigrants from Israel which the Zionist advertise as the "bulwark of Western ideals" in the Near East.

It is known that the Hitlerite horde inflicted a blow against the western regions of our country, including Lithuania, during the very first hours of the war. A significant portion of the Jewish population was destroyed (we recall Paneray and Fort No 9). A considerable number of people of Jewish extraction were sent to Palestine when they had passed through the Zionist fascist "re-education" camps. Some were scattered at different times to different countries in Europe. However, relatives and close friends, who managed to be evacuated or who lived in different cities of the Soviet Union which were not subjected to the Hitlerite occupation during the years of the Second World War, afterwards were the base in which the Zionists constructed their inhuman profiteering.

The Soviet government, which is faithful to its humane policy and to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki act in which it is said that the "participating states will examine in a positive and humane spirit the requests of people who wish to be united with their family members...", has conscientiously adhered and is adhering to this proposition. Any Soviet citizen, who had blood ties in Israel that had been severed by the war, who had visas from there and who wished to go, went; anyone who did not wish to go, remained. Our press has reported that 98.4 percent of the departure requests, which were submitted, have received permission for this. Of the insignificant number of people -- 1.6 percent -- who were temporarily refused permission to depart, a large portion subsequently also received exit visas.

The arrival in the "land of their ancestors", however, was a tragedy for most of the former Soviet citizens. Each departee was warned in due course that he would lose his Soviet citizenship when he left the USSR and was cautioned about the fatal consequences of the step being undertaken and of the gulf between Zionist propaganda and Israeli reality and between the Soviet and the bourgeois way of life. Enlightenment, however, came too late unfortunately. Hundreds and thousands of letters of despair and indignation have fallen thick and fast on every possible international organization, the Western press, friends and relatives, and USSR state institutions.

One cannot fail to quote several typical extracts from the enormous number of such letters. A. M. Kaplun, who swallowed the bait of the Zionists and

left for Israel in 1973, writes: "... I envy not only the people who live in the motherland but also the animals and plants ... Truly, you cannot imagine this for yourself: You see, you are home... I know that I will not get accustomed to it and I will not be able to live. Yes, and I do not want to get accustomed to it... ". Here are words of bitter irony that were expressed by A. G. Khanukayev in a letter from Israel to his relatives: "If I had enemies, I would not issue them visas for permanent residence in the state of Israel". A. Ye. Mirlin from Chicago echoes him: "No one will replace the relatives, land and culture with which my entire life was linked ... This is not only my opinion ...". Here is another echo of the human tragedy. Yu. Znamenskiy left the USSR with his family -- a wife and two children--on an Israeli visa in 1976. He now writes from Vienna: "... My departure was the result of a tragic misunderstanding and of my great naiveté... Every day abroad is a torture for us ... We are perishing ... Certainly, it is necessary to send people abroad only as a punishment ... I have no strength; damn this Western world, the world of exploitation, human inequality, moral squalor"

The press has repeatedly told about the reasons because of which there was at one time a considerable number of people of Jewish extraction in the Lithuanian SSR for whom the question of union with family members was an urgent one. Statistics testify that the largest -- as a percentage of the Jewish population -- number of exit requests were submitted during the Seventies in the Lithuanian SSR. Among the motivating reasons for departing, besides the primary one of joining families, it is known that the synagogue ravings of the Zionist hawkers and the pharisaical maxims about the "heavenly" life in the West and the "concern" for the fate of their allegedly oppressed tribesmen are also playing a certain role. It is quite clear that only persons with defective ideas about moral and ethical principals, who are suffering from a narrow psychology and who are unprincipled in an ideological and political respect, could yield to these ravings. Today, the natural reason for going to Israel has been exhausted -- relatives have "dried up" (the number of newly discovered blood ties is insignificant). The problem has lost its urgency; moreover, you see, far from everyone, who has relatives abroad, wishes to leave his homeland; to betray his moral, ethical and political principles; and go to a foreign land -- to a world where elementary human rights are not assured: the right to work, to housing, and to life under the conditions of peace. What has been said is confirmed by the fact that practically no more requests for permission to depart in order to join family members, who were separated by the war, are arriving in the state institutions of the Lithuanian SSR at the present time. On the contrary, letters and applications with a different content are arriving in Soviet institutions. Thus, the following application from Kleynas Berelis arrived in the competent bodies of the city of Kaunas during October 1984: "I am turning to you with a request. My mother and aunt ... made the stupidest mistake of their lives in 1969 and went to Israel. I categorically refused to go, but I could not manage to dissuade my mother and aunt.

"When they arrived in Israel, they were convinced that they had been deceived and they tried to correct their mistake. They left Israel for Austria with

great difficulty four months later and settled in the city of Vienna at the following address: Austria Wien 1024. Hillerstrasse 14/20, where they are living at the present time.

"I ask that you permit them to return. They are very sorry that they took such a foolhardy step. I do not want my mother and aunt to knock about in a foreign country in their old age...."

Of course, they are in a foreign land and it is difficult for them. We understand this, but we also understand that they rejected their Soviet citizenship at one time -- and we accustomed them to cherish it! It is difficult to return it! Very difficult!

I would also like to cite in this article a fact which testifies to the immoral methods of the Zionist adventurers who are trying to drag their next victim into their net at any cost. Thus, Lerner David Khananovich, an inhabitant of Vilnius, writes in a letter to the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with his receipt of a summons to Israel in January 1984: "My wife, my daughter and I were listed in it. Regarding this, I think that it is necessary to make the following statement. I have had nothing to do with this summons. I gave no one any occasion for its appearance, no request or agreement relative to its sending to my address. As a citizen of the USSR and a Komsomol member, I never have had any intention to depart for permanent residence in Israel or in any other capitalist state because I consider it incompatible with my political views... I ask that you consider my statement an official document"

No! There is no stopping the ideological saboteurs-- new victims are needed by them to strengthen Zionist ideas and psychological warfare. Different "voices" are again growling about "the land of our ancestors" and about "the historical and spiritual motherland of the Jews". Radio windbags continue to act hypocritically, extolling the "charms of the free world" and life in the "Promised Land". The Israeli press is being called upon to conduct propaganda for the purpose of "strengthening the Zionist consciousness among Jews in the Soviet Union". The American senators are uneasy over the practical absence of those wishing to "join" with the capitalist world. Attempts are being made with a cowboy passion (which has recently become fashionable in the United States) to "organize the Jewish question" in the USSR. It is no accident that A. Lilienthal, a progressive American publicist, once pointed out: "One can define an American Zionist as a Jew who gives money to a second Jew so that he can send a third Jew to Israel". This third one, is of course, a Soviet Jew. This is the logic of American-Israeli business on the fate of people. This is their important stake in a global respect in the struggle against socialism and in the attempt to undermine and discredit it. It is a hopeless occupation, however. There is no and cannot be any place for a Zionist psychology among Soviet people. In the Soviet Union, there is no and cannot be any "Jewish question" just as there cannot be any "Lithuanian", "Russian", "German", etc., question. In the Soviet Union a new historical community of people of different nationalities has taken shape -- the Soviet people.

Zionist ideas are being angrily and decisively rejected by Soviet Jews and by Soviet people of all nationalities. They have only one motherland -- the USSR.

INTERNATIONAL

VIETNAMESE YOUTHS WORK, STUDY AT VOLGA AUTOMOBILE PLANT

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by A. Vorob'yev, the newspaper's staff correspondent, reporting from Togliatti: "Volga Automotive Plant Workers From the Mekong"]

[Text] The U.S. Department of State presented Congress with a report on the so-called "Use of Vietnamese Workers in the USSR." It contains the most inexcusable lies about the training, work and life of young people from fraternal socialist Vietnam who are working at Soviet enterprises.

Refuting this slander is not a difficult task.

And so here I am, on assignment by the editors, at the Volga Automotive Plant, where, in accordance with an intergovernmental agreement between the USSR and the SRV, young Vietnamese men and women are studying and working.

The conference hall of the press-forging production unit was festively decked out. Vietnamese melodies were playing from the loudspeakers. There were posters on the walls with messages of greetings. Many people were holding flowers.

"Today we are initiating Vietnamese citizens as our workers," said V. Cherkasov, the production unit's deputy director. Turning to the Vietnamese, he continued: "You, esteemed citizens of Vietnam, have successfully passed your examinations and become qualified as stamping machine operators. In accepting you into our collective, we wish that you may master all the advanced methods and techniques of labor in order that you may later become leading specialists in your homeland."

Then, to stormy applause, the Soviet workers presented their friends with souvenir booklets and flowers.

"We won't forget this day," Nguyen An Tu said with emotion. "Thanks to your help and concern, we have become real specialist workers. We will take pride in this title, and we assure you that we will justify it with honor. Let our great friendship grow stronger!"

Now these joyous days are already behind for the young people who have become workers; for those who have newly arrived, they lie ahead. The "old timers" have been distributed among brigades in the press-forging and body-assembly production units. The best mentors have been chosen. Special seminars are held for them.

Now it is no easy matter to tell a Soviet worker from a Vietnamese worker on the production line: All of them wear uniform checked shirts and elegant coveralls with the VAZ [Volga Automotive Plant] emblem on them. Furthermore, they have the same manner of filling the body of the future light truck with all its attributes--deftness with a certain dash and, in the case of the girls, gracefulness of movement. Only their pitch-black hair and the dark complexion of their faces gives away the inhabitants of a country located in the subtropics.

I took a look in the pay records: The brigades work on the basis of a single contract, and wages are distributed according to the VAZ pay system. For some Vietnamese workers they are sometimes very high. Vietnamese workers voluntarily send 10 percent of their earnings to their homeland to be put into a fund for the building of socialism in their country.

I met Vietnamese workers right on the assembly line. Brigade No. 311 on the body-assembly line. Reticent Nguyen Thi Ziep was working briskly alongside of our girls. She is 20 years old and comes from South Vietnam. Her father is an office employee in [Tamky Province], and her mother is a worker. She has been in Togliatti a half year. She passed her exam for the second skill category and is preparing for her exam for the third. She has already mastered five operations.

Nguyen told me all this herself, with just a little help from her Russian girl friend Lida. One doesn't get bored in Togliatti. It is a very beautiful city. People are kind and help her in every respect. And there is so much interesting work and so many interesting amusements!

And here is Fam Van Fong, a welder in Shop No. 42-2. He is from Hanoi. His parents, who are Communists, and three younger brothers--Fam, Ngok and Lam--live back home. This is the first time in his life he has seen snow. He wrote home that this snow is not frightening at all--Soviet people treat their Vietnamese brothers with exceptional warmth. Growing agitated, he told about his brigade:

"Last year I didn't say a word to anyone when I turned 20. But on precisely that day the entire brigade, led by foreman Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Nikonov, came to congratulate me. They said many good words and presented me with gifts. Evidently that's the way Soviet people are--sensitive and responsive. Many thanks to everyone who teaches, serves and guides us here. Here in Togliatti the brotherhood of the Soviet and Vietnamese working class is being forged."

The visitors from the fraternal country are surrounded with warmth and concern in every brigade. Sometimes this concern is even touching. For example, young Soviet women from the 161st brigade knitted warm hats for the visitors

for whom they have responsibility. And the Russian winter did not seem frightening to their friends from Vietnam, Nguyen Thi Suan and Nguyen Thi Tam.

The SRV citizens' dormitory is located in the very center of the city's Automotive Plant Rayon, which has long been called Avtograd. Right close by is the large Saturn Cinema. Several trolleybus stops away is the Palace of Sports, where hockey games are played and performances are frequently given by "stars" not just of the Soviet but of the world variety stage. Across the street are stores, a restaurant and cozy cafes.

The rooms in the dormitory are doubles, comfortable and furnished with good furniture. For every two rooms there is a housekeeping unit consisting of a refrigerator, electric range, cupboard with dishware, bath, etc.

In room No. 204, which I chose at random, the occupants told me how they spend their time after work. Tours, cultural walks, readers' conferences, Vietnamese and Russian movies. Recreational evenings are very interesting. They have formed their own Friendship vocal and instrumental ensemble, with their own female vocalist: Nguyen Thi Khien. Their set of modern musical instruments was donated by their sponsors--the press-forging production workers. Their countrymen come to visit from other cities in the Soviet Union.

I asked them how things were with respect to regular vacations. It turns out that they even have an advantage over Soviet workers: The Vietnamese take their vacations only in the summer. One of the plant's best tourist bases--the Usinka--has been set aside to serve them. The plant trade-union committee allocates 74 vacation vouchers a month. The cost is subsidized: 10 rubles, 80 kopecks. They may go home once every three years, and on these occasions an additional month is added to their regular vacation.

They did not even want to talk about the State Department's fabrications. They made them laugh. What the gentlemen from the U.S. Department of State like least of all is the fact that worker brotherhood between representatives of two socialist countries is growing stronger here. That is why they lie.

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NATIONAL

JUSTICE MINISTER KRAVTSOV ON LAW IN USSR TODAY

Moscow CHELOVEK I ZAKON in Russian No1, Jan 85 (signed to press 30 Nov 84)
pp 4-15

[Interview with USSR minister of justice B.V. Kravtsov by special correspondent Yuriy Platonov: "The Creative Force of the Law"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Correspondent: From the very first minutes after his birth a Soviet person is in contact with the law and under its protection.

Kravtsov: Yes, every Soviet person can always count on a just and respectful attitude toward himself and on the concern of the state. At the same time it is important to enhance the responsibility of the individual for compliance with the rules of behavior established in our society. Violation of the law and the standards of communist morality are incompatible with the socialist way of life.

Soviet laws serve as a most important instrument for resolving economic and social tasks. It is precisely in the law that the concern of the Soviet state for the citizen and his rights and freedoms and the dignity of the human individual are secured. Soviet law is socialist democracy in action, while the exercise of workers' constitutional rights and obligations is an indispensable condition for observance of socialist law within the country.

Our citizens comply with the law responsibly and honestly. There are, however, still people who have not instilled in themselves the habit of observing legal standards. And it is essential to struggle constantly and uncompromisingly against all those who prevent the worker from living quietly and working fruitfully or who serve as an obstacle against full enjoyment of the advantages of the socialist order.

Correspondent: In short, Man and the Law are concepts that are virtually inseparable. And the Soviet citizen knows quite well that the courts and the organs of justice, the prosecutor's office and internal affairs and many others fulfill the functions of safeguarding the law.

I would like to hear from you, Boris Vasil'yevich, what specific tasks have been assigned to the USSR Ministry of Justice and its organs at the local level.

Kravtsov: These tasks are, first, working to systematize and codify the laws, preparing draft legislation and other enforceable enactments, and offering conclusions on drafts of the most important enforceable enactments introduced for consideration by the USSR Government.

Second, there are organizational guidance for the courts and every possible kind of influence aimed at furthering the accomplishment of the aims and tasks of court business, with strict observance of the principle of the independence of the courts and their subordination to the law alone.

In the activity of the organs of justice a special place is occupied by methodological leadership in legal work within the national economy.

In addition, we are assigned the task of direct leadership over the system of notaries' offices and forensic establishments, and also general leadership over the activity of the organs that write civil legislative acts and over the members of the legal profession.

Among the main tasks on which the organs of justice work are improvements in the propaganda of legal knowledge, the explanation of legislation and the legal education of the citizen.

And finally, the USSR Ministry of Justice maintains international links on legal matters.

Correspondent: A significant amount of time historically already separates us from the last, the 26th CPSU Congress. Our country is advancing confidently toward the next CPSU congress and the time has come to sum up certain results, even though they are in many ways preliminary.

During these years the USSR Ministry of Justice and its organs at the local level have been guided in their day-to-day activities by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which in particular underscored the creative, active role of Soviet law in all fields of economic, social and cultural building and in all spheres in the life of Soviet society. And possibly the most important part of this work is the creative activity of the law, whose significance it is impossible to overestimate.

Kravtsov: That is obvious. Nevertheless, legality and legislation are special concepts. As is known, V.I. Lenin attached enormous significance to the development and improvement of Soviet legislation, viewing this activity as a most important state task. He asserted that "A law is a political measure, a policy."

The adoption in 1977 of the new USSR Constitution was of the very greatest significance for activating legislative work.

While guaranteeing extensive rights and freedoms to all members of society, the constitution demands that everyone cherish and strengthen socialist property and observe labor discipline and the rules of socialist communal living. This is precisely why perfecting socialist democracy and enriching the legal status of the individual and extending his rights and freedoms are inconceivable

without ever growing demands for the observance of constitutional obligations by the members of society. Hence, one very important requirement of socialist democracy is the organic unity of citizens' rights and obligations and the mutual responsibility of society and the individual.

The USSR Law "On Labor Collectives and Enhancing Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Establishments and Organizations," adopted in June of 1983, is a noteworthy step along the path of strengthening democratic foundations in managing the life of socialist society. This law has substantially extended the range of questions concerning production, labor and social development that are included within the sphere of activity by the labor collectives. Now their participation in the management of enterprises, establishments and organizations is effected not only through representatives in elected organs but also directly, as for example through the general meetings of these collectives.

If we were to briefly summarize the content of the law on labor collectives, it boils down to the following: no major production or social question can now be resolved without the participation of the collective or without consideration of the opinion of workers, employees or kolkhoz farmers. The socialist labor collective has always stood on guard over the legal principle of to each according to his labor; and today it can influence in a most active way the distribution of social blessings. The new law extends the powers of the collective, in particular in improving wages and bonuses and the use of incentive funds and, particularly, in solving the housing question.

Together with the scientists, last year we generalized experience gained in the application of this law at the Minsk Worsted Association. It showed that great opportunities exist for strengthening the influence of the labor collectives on production and for raising the political, social and labor activeness of the citizen.

Unfortunately, these opportunities are still not everywhere being used to the full. In order to insure precise observance of both the spirit and the letter of the law on labor collectives, definite efforts are needed both by the Soviet public and by the organs that safeguard and apply the law, and by the scientific legal establishments and, of course, by each worker.

The strengthening of socialist discipline in every possible way is a very important condition for the country's successful completion of plans for economic and sociocultural development and improvements in the efficiency of the entire national economy. The propositions and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee February, April and October (1984) plenums are aimed at a decisive struggle against any violations of party, state or labor discipline in all elements of the national economy. The strengthening of discipline has met with truly nationwide support. The workers have demanded increased liability for absenteeism, late arrival and other violations of labor legislation, and that persons who organize work poorly and fail to achieve improvements in labor and everyday conditions should be dealt with more strictly.

A number of enforceable enactments have been passed in this connection. They include first and foremost the 28 July 1983 CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council

of Ministers and AUCCTU decree "On Strengthening Work To Reinforce Socialist Labor Discipline," the 28 July 1983 USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU decree "On Additional Measures To Strengthen Labor Discipline," and the 12 August 1983 USSR Supreme Soviet ukase "On Introducing Changes and Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the USSR."

Through these enactments, with regard to persistent violators of labor discipline and negligent persons additional measures of influence were introduced, while for conscientious workers anxious for the general cause who through their labor make some significant contribution, there are additional incentives and various kinds of privileges and advantages.

Here it is also necessary to recall the 1 December 1983 USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU special resolution dealing with the extensive introduction of the brigade form of labor. The essence of the brigade form, in which all members of a brigade work under a single contract and everyone is paid according to the final result and his specific labor participation, is, I think, clear to the readers. I will say merely that the normativ preciseness with respect to the brigade form of labor organization will undoubtedly promote further strengthening of socialist discipline and enhance efficiency and labor incentive in every possible way in industry and agriculture.

Correspondent: The dynamic nature of the development of Soviet society is posing new problems not only in economic but also social and cultural life; and these problems need to be regulated legally...

Kravtsov: Undoubtedly. And the best confirmation of the constant concern of the CPSU and Soviet government in, for example, preparing youth for life, are the "Main Directions in the Reform of the General Education and Occupational School" approved by a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet plenum in April of last year. The school reform has as its purpose raising the work of the teaching collectives to a qualitatively higher level in line with the conditions and requirements of a society of developed socialism.

Somewhat earlier, in January 1984, yet another enforceable enactment was passed: the enactment "On General Education Boarding Schools, Children's Homes and Other Boarding Establishments" which unifies the standards adopted on these matters for more than 40 years. Through this document the conditions of students are being improved and privilege payments being offered to certain categories of parents for the upbringing of their children.

And this is a graphic example of the development of legislation in a provision of the constitution. Everyone knows about Article 45 of the USSR Constitution, guaranteeing our citizens the right to education; this has been significantly extended: on 24 December 1982 the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the "Decree on Privileges for Workers and Employees Who Are Both Working and Studying in Training Establishments." Under the provisions of this decree it is forbidden to enlist for overtime work people who are studying through extramural or evening courses. Moreover, they are given a definite number of free days, the cost of their transportation to the place of study or to sit examinations is paid for, and other provision is also made for certain other privileges.

Enforceable enactments in the field of social security and public health have also promoted the more complete exercise of citizens' constitutional rights. Suffice it to recall, for example, the enforceable enactments on free medications for individual categories of workers being treated as outpatients, and on grants made under state social insurance.

Correspondent: As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee February, April and October (1984) plenums, the main thing at the present stage historically is to insure a major restructuring of our entire economic mechanism. As is known, the 14 July 1983 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Additional Measures To Extend the Rights of Production Associations (Enterprises) in Industry in Planning and Economic Activity and To Enhance Their Responsibility for Work Results" deemed it necessary to conduct from the start of the year a large-scale experiment in five of the industrial sectors so as to elucidate experimentally an optimal model for intensive management. Boris Vasil'yevich, would you care to comment on this major and crucial work now being done by many hundreds of collectives at production enterprises?

Kravtsov: First of all it must be said that the framework of the experiment is now no longer limited to five sectors of the national economy. It has been extended, and is still being extended, to many other spheres of industry, trade and consumer services.

As is known, during the course of the experiment practical work is being done on the elements of a new economic mechanism, making it possible to correctly determine rights and responsibilities between the central management organs and the production enterprises, make serious improvements in planning and the management structure, and bring into play the powerful levers of interest on the part of each worker in his work and personal responsibility for its results.

With the participation of interested ministries and administrations drafts of a general regulation for USSR ministries and a general regulation on the USSR state committees are being drawn up. Changes and amendments will be introduced into the regulations on the socialist state production enterprise. There is no doubt that new legislative acts will come into force according to the results of the experiment that is being conducted, and many existing acts will be revised.

Correspondent: It is obviously a matter of improving management of the entire national economy, including agricultural production, is it not?

Kravtsov: Of course. Along with the work that I have already mentioned, there has been continued aggressive development of legislation on questions of improving the management of agricultural production in connection with the implementation of the USSR Food Program. Let me mention just some of the acts: "On Measures To Improve the Economic Mechanism and Strengthen the Economy of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes," "On Improving Economic Relations Between Agriculture and Other Sectors of the National Economy," and "On Procedure for Planning and Material-Technical Supply within the System of the USSR Agro-Industrial Complex."

It can be seen just from the names of these very important enforceable enactments that they are aimed primarily at improving intersector links, further developing

the processes of agro-industrial integration and interdepartmental cooperation, and strengthening contract discipline within the system of the country's food complex.

A thrifty and zealous attitude toward land is one of our most important capital assets, and in and of itself it should become something of a matter of course for each manager, each leader, each rank-and-file worker. The CPSU Central Committee plenum that took place in October last year carried out a detailed examination and comprehensive discussion of a most important question: "On the Long-Term Program of Land Improvement and Improving the Efficiency of Land Reclamation Work for the Purpose of Steady Growth in the Country's Food Supplies"; and it adopted a well-developed decree on this question.

Opening the CPSU Central Committee plenum, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium K.U. Chernenko said that "the decisions that will be adopted today will undoubtedly herald a major new stage in the struggle to improve land fertility."

Correspondent: Boris Vasil'yevich, many of our readers are interested in the question of publication of the USSR Code of Laws.

Kravtsov: Further consolidation of the state's legal basis and improvements in socialist democracy constitute one of the key directions in the activity of our party. In the documents of the 25th CPSU Congress it was stressed that "Obviously it is high time to publish a code of laws of the Soviet state. This will promote better stability for all law and order. It will make our laws more accessible to all Soviet citizens." In this connection, the USSR Ministry of Justice was assigned the task of preparing the materials for the code, and it was given responsibility for the quality of preparation and the completeness of the legal acts included in it.

Work to prepare materials for an all-union code of laws is complete. The existing legislative acts of the USSR are to be found in it in a layout convenient to use, along with the most important joint decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, and also the general [obshchenormativnyy] decrees of the USSR government. Five volumes of the code have already been published. The other five have been approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers and should be published this year, 1985.

I would like to emphasize that the creation of the Code of Laws is a qualitatively new step in the systematization and codification of existing legislation. It has entailed considerable reworking of individual acts, with the repeal of what is obsolete and--and this is most important--the elimination of numerous acts on various questions covering the same ground. In connection with the publication of the Code of Laws, 158 new enforceable enactments were prepared and adopted, and more than 1,500 were completely or partially rescinded.

Correspondent: Life does not stand still, and so interpersonal and public relationships, which require legal regulation, are being constantly perfected and developed. Legislative acts are carefully prepared and then adopted by

the USSR Supreme Soviet and become legally binding. After that, it is a matter of performance. Tell us about the organs of justice and the courts that influence observance of socialist legality in all spheres of our multifaceted life.

Kravtsov: The law lives and operates only when it is observed undeviatingly, when violators are ineluctably and inevitably brought to book.

The courts and the organs of justice, the prosecutor's office and internal affairs are designed to directly safeguard the law and the interests of the state and of citizens against any encroachment. Coordinating the actions of the organs that maintain law and order is something that is being constantly developed. Their agreed actions and their interaction with other state organs and public organizations are yielding positive results.

Strengthening socialist legality and law and order in all spheres of public relationships is a basic task for the organs of justice and the courts. The resolution of this task presupposes a high level of work by the court organs in maintaining law and order. One of the main conditions for the effectiveness of court activity is the imposition of lawful and justified sentences or decisions in every court case, criminal or civil.

In realizing the task of the judicature, in the struggle against crime a most important place is assigned to imposing a just punishment on the guilty parties. When talking about justice, I have in mind the general law-governed development of the institution of state enforcement in a socialist society. This law-governed pattern lies in the gradual replacement of imprisonment with other kinds of punishment. Thus, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukases "On Further Improving Criminal and Corrective Labor Legislation" and "On Changes and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the USSR" are aimed at further intensifying the struggle against crime and improving the effectiveness of the punishment as one means of implementing criminal policy. It would be profoundly erroneous to reduce the intensified struggle against crime merely to the establishment of strict penalties for the perpetration of antisocial actions. Life long ago convincingly showed that the force of a punishment lies not in its strictness but in its inevitability. Since it is a penalty for what has been done, punishment has as its purpose to correct and reeducate the convicted persons and to enable them to come to an honest life of labor.

Today great significance attaches to a differentiated approach to the violator of the law, depending on personality, character and degree of public danger from the crime committed. It has become possible to apply measures of criminal punishment not associated with imprisonment.

The strictness of the law with regard to dangerous criminals and faith in the person who has deviated in life by chance are humanist principles of socialist jurisdiction that have also been further developed in the legislation of recent years and in the practical work of the court organs. In carrying out their activity the courts lay the emphasis on attention to the timely conviction of criminals and a sensible and skillful combination of methods of persuasion and coercion.

In offering methodological guidance for legal work in the national economy combined with activity to improve economic legislation, the organs of justice are able to a some extent to influence the strengthening of legality and state discipline within the system of the economic mechanism.

Since we are familiar with the status of legal work we help managers and specialists in the ministries, associations and enterprises to make more active use of legal means in management of the sectors, and provide them with appropriate methodological recommendations. This applies first and foremost to questions of strengthening contract and labor discipline, safeguarding socialist property and the struggle against losses.

Strengthening and developing the legal service is one of our constant concerns. Today there are legal departments in virtually all the USSR ministries. The legal service in the republic management wing has been significantly strengthened in recent times. In all, throughout the country's national economy about 75,000 legal consultants are working, 23,000 of them in the agro-industrial complex.

Forensic expert opinion plays an important role in the struggle against crime and to strengthen socialist legality. It is now firmly entrenched in the arsenal of scientific and technical means used by the investigative and court apparatus. The conclusions of forensic experts are increasingly becoming very important proofs in criminal and civil cases.

The forensic experts make use of up-to-date equipment and instruments in the production of their expert opinions. Each year they carry out about 100,000 criminological, accounting and automatic technical [avtotekhnicheskii] expert investigations in order to assist the investigative organs and the organs of the prosecutor's office and the courts.

Within the system of the organs of justice that insure observance of socialist legality an important place is occupied by the state system of notaries' offices. This system guarantees the rights acquired by citizens and organizations and reinforces them in established legal form. Contracts of sale or for the gifting of a house, and the formulation of wills, for example, require notarial certification on a mandatory basis. Failure to observe the notarial standards makes a deal invalid. As a rule, the various warrants issued by citizens also require notarial certification.

More than 3,500 notaries' offices are now in operation in the country, in which about 5,000 notaries work. The fact that each year citizens go to the notaries' offices to complete more than 23 million notarial acts of various kinds indicates the considerable opportunities that the body of notaries has for participating in the strengthening of legality.

The activity of the organs charged with the recording of acts concerning civil status (the civil registry offices) is closely associated with the public. Each year they record more than 12 million acts on civil status. The registration of these acts is needed not only in state and public interests but also in order to safeguard citizens' personal and property rights.

Take, for example, the registration of marriages. The registration of a marriage entails major legal consequences. Thus, the law obliges the contracting parties to support each other materially. In the event of refusal of this support, a nonworking spouse has the right to material aid by receiving maintenance payments from the other spouse as determined by the court.

The general guidance over the activity of the civil registry offices on the part of the USSR Ministry of Justice and its organs lies in the drawing up and practical introduction of essential provisions, rules and instructions on questions concerning the operation of the civil registry offices and in monitoring the legal aspect of their activity.

We also carry out similar functions with respect to the colleges of lawyers--the voluntary associations of persons engaged in legal activities. About 4,000 legal consultation offices and more than 20,000 legal consultation points, in which more than 23,000 lawyers work, are now in operation in the USSR. They do a great amount of important and essential work. In 1984 they handled more than 12 million cases for citizens. The lawyers are constantly providing legal aid for enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes with reference to contracts. Their role is particularly important in guaranteeing a defendant's right to a defense. The participation of the colleges of lawyers in the various stages of investigation and court reviews of cases assists in analyzing more deeply and objectively the proofs gathered, and in filling in gaps in any investigation.

Correspondent: A decisive struggle is being waged today throughout the country against various kinds of pilferers and petty cheats who try to steal from production anything they can lay their hands on. The success of this work is obvious: the public has placed itself decisively on the path against this kind of grabbing. But how do things stand with the prevention of more dangerous encroachments on socialist property, with compensation for the harm done by criminals to our state?

Kravtsov: One of the main tasks assigned by the party and government to the law-enforcement organs is to intensify the struggle against the theft of socialist property, particularly in agriculture, the trade sphere and everyday services, and in construction and transportation.

And it must be said that those who plunder the national wealth are liable with all the strictness of Soviet laws. Let me cite just one example. For a number of years a criminal group operated at the Turkmenkover Production Association; the group was led by the senior bookkeeper N.P. Karyyeva. Taking advantage of the negligent attitude shown by the base director to his service duties, together with her accomplices she engaged systematically in the theft of carpets, fleece carpets [palas] and other material values. The total amount of stolen material was R800,000. Naturally, the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court, which handled the case, punished the criminals according to their deserts. The loss incurred by the state is being recovered from the criminals.

The reimbursement of actual loss inflicted on the state by criminals is an important direction in the work of the organs of justice and the courts. Let me cite another specific example. During the second half of 1983, a direct check was made of the property situation of all debtors named on writs of

execution and of the correctness and timeliness of stoppages from these debtors, both at their place of work and at the places where they were serving their sentences. As a result the total amount recovered in connection with the theft of socialist property grew significantly.

Correspondent: When it is a matter of crime prevention, we usually think of the organs of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and other organizations and departments. But what do the organs of justice do in this connection?

Kravtsov: Teaching respect for the law means not only and not so much convincing people with edifying speeches. Perhaps better than any words an exacting atmosphere in the collectives helps. Much is also resolved by the attitude of the party organs, the establishments of the soviets, and the public organizations. The main path toward preventing criminal and other antisocial manifestations is improvement in social prevention and the strengthening of public control over compliance with the law. At the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium K.U. Chernenko said: "It is essential that everyone--everyone, mark you--every Soviet person consider himself a people's controller so that he thinks and acts in conformity with this high civic post."

With regard to the organs of justice, today in the court sittings the reasons for and conditions of the perpetration of violations of the law are investigated more deeply than heretofore. When necessary the courts make special rulings on leaders, in which these reasons and conditions are indicated and their immediate removal is demanded.

The out-of-town court sittings are having a major effect. Here the educational effect is achieved not through some mechanical increase in the number of out-of-town sessions, although this factor, of course, is significant, but mainly by virtue of the fine organization of these cases and the high standard of the hearing.

Everyone is aware of the thesis "Youth--our Future, our Tomorrow." And the organs of justice try in every possible way to strengthen crime-prevention work among minors. The courts are oriented in such a way that in any discussion of juvenile delinquency they do not lose sight of the responsibility of adults guilty of attracting minors into criminal activity. Each time that a suspended sentence is imposed a decision is made on handing the juvenile over for observation by a public educator. In court trials involving juveniles, hearings take place under the chairmanship of the most experienced and qualified judges. In this connection I would like to report to the readers of this journal that the USSR Ministry of Justice is now working on proposals to introduce supplements and amendments into certain enforceable enactments regulating questions of the struggle against juvenile crime.

Correspondent: In my view, the ministry's activity in raising citizen's legal moral stand and educating them in a spirit of profound respect for the law and the rules of socialist communal living is closely connected with questions of crime prevention.

Kravtsov: Undoubtedly. And it is a matter precisely of improving the legal moral stand rather than merely the so-called legal propaganda in its pure form. I am convinced that work on the legal education of the public must not be restricted merely to extensive information on enforceable enactments and explanations of existing legal standards. The basis of a citizen's legal moral stand is a conscientious attitude toward compliance with the law, an inner conviction of the need for the strictest observance of the demands of legal standards, and the creation of an atmosphere of intolerance toward any violation of the law. And it is not only the law-enforcement organs but first and foremost the labor collectives and the public organizations that should engage in instilling these qualities and actively forming them. And the USSR Ministry of Justice mainly exercises methodological leadership over and coordination of the activity of all state organs and public organizations dealing with the legal education of citizens.

Thus, the USSR Ministry of Justice Coordinating and Methodological Council recently conducted a study on the status of legal education work in the labor collectives of the territorial-production complexes, at enterprises within an agro-industrial association, and in labor collectives on the railroad. All these matters were carefully discussed at meetings of the council, and appropriate recommendations were adopted and passed on to interested ministries, state committees, administrations, public organizations and the mass information media.

Today for us the most important problem is to improve this coordinating and methodological leadership over legal propaganda at the "city-rayon" level. The all-union scientific-practical conference "Urgent Problems in the Legal Education of the Citizen in Light of the Tasks of Further Perfecting Developed Socialism," which took place in September of last year, and also a meeting of the chairmen of the republic coordinating and methodological councils, outlined specific ways to further activate this work.

Correspondent: The USSR Constitution, which affords Soviet citizens the most complete and broadest rights and opportunities, and Soviet law, which reliably guarantees and safeguards these rights, and the judicature, which is distinguished by its great humanity and justice... The world's first worker and peasant state--the Soviet state--has made it possible to offer all this to simple people. Those who created it, affirmed it in the battles of the civil war and the clashes with interventionists are worthy of great merit. And those who defended the motherland against the fascist hordes during the years of the Great Patriotic War will remain forever in the memory of the people. However, many of those who returned from the war, who carried its weight on their shoulders, are still living with us today, working by our side...

You, Boris Vasil'yevich, were also in the Great Patriotic War. Today as a jurist who heads an all-union ministry you know the country as a person with an enormous amount of experience in the law-enforcement organs. Few are aware of your war record, even though you wear on your chest the star of a Hero of the Soviet Union along with the other frontline medals! I think that on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory you should simply tell our readers about where you fought.

Kravtsov: It is usual to call my generation the war generation because war interrupted our lives right from the start of our adulthood, completely spoling our plans for life and often depriving us of life itself. It so happened that I fought at Stalingrad and took part in the liberation of Rostov Oblast and the Ukraine and the forcing of the Dnepr... At one time, along with the attacking infantry we artillery spotters crossed a river and debarked on Khortitsa Island, from where we directed the fire from our battery. The fascists attacked constantly, trying to throw the infantry back into the Dnepr. Finally they occupied a position and surrounded us there in the dugouts. Fortunately, we were in communication with the river bank and we called on our battery to fire on our own position, on our own dugouts. Almost all my comrades were killed, while the radio operator and myself were wounded; but the attack of the Hitlerites was beaten back at the cost of their lives.

Since the war my life's path has been associated with work with the law-enforcement organs, where, I might note, the qualities of the front are also often needed, if I may put it that way: initiative and endurance, decisiveness and the ability to look ahead, daring, patriotism and a high sense of civic duty.

Correspondent: In conclusion permit me on behalf of our readers to thank you for this content-filled conversation and to congratulate you and all jurists who are former frontline fighters on that fast-approaching notable date--the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

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NATIONAL

ARMENIA: INSIDER'S 'TOUR' OF YOUTH CORRECTIVE-LABOR COLONY

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 4,5 Jan 85

[Article by I. Tomchin, KOMMUNIST's special correspondent: "A Teenager Commits a Crime: Notes From a Labor-Upbringing Colony"]

[4 Jan 85 p 4]

[Text] All Nazar had to do was start thinking about the past, and before his eyes arose the night when his life, one might say, hung by a thread.

Through his fault, an attempted store robbery had failed, and they had practically fallen into the hands of the militia.

Nazar was the youngest. Before that night for nearly a whole year he had been kept running errands: bring a cigarette; buy some vodka; take away stolen goods. For this he had received a few crumbs from the hands of Chakhkal--that was what his chief was called.

Tall, with an athletic build and a thick shock of hair, Nazar looked older than his 15 years. He was agile, in good shape, a fast runner, could carry heavy loads easily and knew how to slip noiselessly through an open window and climb unnoticed to the upper story of a building.

He started to get a sixth of the take--the smallest share. Each of the remaining four received his own share, and the biggest went to Chakhkal, although he never went out on "business." He would scout out targets, think up a plan and analyze every operation, divide up the take and punish his "race horses," as he called his subordinates, for daring to put forth any uninvited views of their own.

It seemed to Nazar that there was no more fearsome and wiser man on earth than Chakhkal. With one brown eye and the other blue one, he looked on everyone with malice and spite. He could see better than a cat in the most pitch-black darkness. But he wore silver-framed eyeglasses, which he thought gave his face a scholarly look.

The fifty-year-old Chakhkal had been tried and convicted five times. After his most recent incarceration he had gotten a job as a night watchman in an

office. And he also "worked" at night with his "race horses." They would get together in the abandoned basement of a half-collapsed building that Chakhkal dubbed the "stables." Taking a seat on a pile of broken brick, he felt like a king. When he got angry, he would jump up and walk back and forth with a bobbing walk, bending over, with his left shoulder slightly forward.

While dividing up the take, he would joke: "What's mine is mine, and what's someone else's is mine too!"

"A robber's logic," it briefly occurred to Nazar, but this thought quickly disappeared. He once tried to express dissatisfaction with the fact that Chakhkal was not giving him his fair share, and Chakhkal muttered through his teeth: "You overgrown suckling, you. Your upstairs is still poorly furnished. And you're not worth a damn as a thief. But for your greed I'll give you a new nickname: 'Kulak.'"

Nazar shriveled up and never again spoke a word of objection, but the nickname Kulak would replace his name for a long time to come.

Every time after they divided up the loot, they would drink and eat snacks--that was called giving oats to the "race horses." Knowing how to drink was part of the "training program."

"Drink! They won't let you do it in the other world."

He himself would not drink much, but he boasted that it wasn't until after the fourth glass that he buttoned his jacket on the wrong button. And he would tell one story after another. On his lips various fables about the exploits of famous thieves who had attained great riches sounded convincing and aroused the teenagers' imagination.

He saw himself richly dressed in the company of the restaurant's regulars and fashionable girls. He dreamed feverishly about a Volga. And how it would be decked out with window curtains, cushions, a velour stuffed dog and a little devil hanging down by the windshield. With a tape player inside and a portable refrigerator containing a selection of brandies and coffee with ice cream.

Such a stylish life required money, lots of money. That's what he thought when he went out with the "race horses" for the first time to rob a store. He drank to boost his courage. And something unforeseen happened to him.

Nazar was supposed to stand guard and keep watch on the entry to the courtyard and the fire escape from the store, by way of which the thieves had gotten into the side room and, from there, into the main salesroom. He dozed off and didn't notice a militia night-patrol car drive into the yard and the patrol, noticing the break-in, prepare for an attack. He managed to disappear without being seen, and his comrades-in-arms, sensing that something was wrong, threw caution to the wind, broke the display window and barely escaped on foot.

They beat him mercilessly. Chakhkal's retainer, a healthy, strapping, popeyed fellow with a cheerless gray face resembling that of a frozen pike,

was especially diligent at it. They stood Nazar up with his forehead against the wall, his hands behind his back, and his feet a little farther away from the wall. Popeye tripped him, and Nazar fell down with all his weight, scraping the wall with his nose. They poured water over him, and the execution resumed. Then they locked him in the cellar and gave him nothing to drink or eat for three days. "It's nothing. He won't croak. Next time he'll know how to let us down. And that's not all!" the chief hissed threateningly.

On the fourth day, he ordered them to tie up the "traitor" and put a mark on his forehead. In the language of the underworld, special tattoos of that sort mean that a person is an undependable thief. Barely alive, with sunken cheeks and dried blood on his nose, Nazar twisted and turned, cried, begged them not to tattoo him and promised to be a loyal dog to Chakhkal until his dying days.

From that time on, not a hair on his head belonged to himself. His entire life was totally in the power of this terrifying man. The "stables" had to their credit robberies of a number of apartments, sales stalls and snack bars. Despite his young age, Nazar was already considered a full-fledged member of the gang of thieves--clever, resourceful and cynical. And malicious. And the place of the "colt" was taken over by a new teenager, one who, like him, had broken away from his family, school and comrades and fallen into Chakhkal's hands.

More and more often his brain was nagged by the thought that it was too late to get out of the mire into which he had fallen. But he did not yet think about the fatal reckoning. It seemed to him that all was not yet lost. "I'm saving up some money." But he immediately would catch himself up and realize that he was deceiving himself: The money he got would disappear without a trace, like sand through his fingers.

Once, after a big carousal when he was in a half-sleeping, half-waking state with a foggy head, he suddenly saw his father, mother and little sisters. They were holding hands and approaching him in a closed rank. He shuddered and asked himself, "How can this be? After all, father's dead. When did that happen? Yes, it was five years ago, when I was eleven. Mother worked herself to the bone trying to keep us from feeling want. She would come home tired from work and sit down again at the sewing machine. And I made friends with bowlegged Shavo from the yard next door. He started smoking and playing cards, and kept saying that work loves fools. Soon after that I met up with Chakhkal. And it began."

When Nazar first started getting money, his mother asked him where it came from. "You know, Mamá, I found it. I'm walking along the street, and there it lies, wrapped up in a handkerchief."

"How much?"

"Right here, 30 rubles."

Afterwards he would think up various stories. His mother, of course, didn't believe them. She would fuss at him and cry. But when he started bringing

home 80 rubles a month, she seemingly believed that Nazar had gotten a job as a courier and transferred to night school.

Night vigils and drinking bouts, coffee and cigarettes, the need to make up excuses all the time and lie to his mother, and the impossibility of getting all the sleep he wanted kept Nazar in a constant nervous state of tension. Sometimes he would feel sorry for himself. Then he would secretly whimper like a puppy and let the tears flow.

Two and a half years passed. And the day of reckoning came--the inescapable punishment for the evil that the robbers had done to society. During their attempt to rob a manufactured-goods store in 26 Commissars Rayon in the city of Yerevan, a burglar alarm went off, and an arrest group of the militia's nondepartmental guards caught the "warm company" at the scene of the crime. Nazar got six years; the other juvenile thief got four years; and the rest got eight years each.

They didn't give away Chakhkal. He remained free and would probably have filled his "stables" with new "race horses" if retribution hadn't caught up with him: he was exposed and rendered harmless.

In the autumn of 1977 Nazar was sent to a labor-upbringing colony of the Armenian SSR's Ministry of Internal Affairs to serve the remainder of his term in a general-regime zone. The colony had been established in place of the former Yerevan Juvenile Labor Colony. It was built by its young director Sergey Martirosyan. The 27-year-old lieutenant had already had considerable experience working with children. He had acquired his first pedagogical skills at the age of 17 when he was a senior Pioneer leader in the Abovyan Children's Home, where 260 children who had been evacuated from the Leningrad blockade lived and studied. Many of them had been orphaned. All the children's home's charges received a passport to life and became good people. They correspond with Martirosyan, invite him to their weddings and come to visit him with their children and grandchildren.

After familiarizing himself with Nazar's personal case and the character sketch drawn up by the investigator, Col. S. Martirosyan realized that this young man, though only 16½ years old, had already come to know fully the traditions and mores of the criminal life, that he had an ungovernable character, and that it would take a lot of work, patience and endurance to remove this murk from his mind and heart.

Everything that has been said here about Nazar, beginning with his fourteenth year of age, I learned from the accounts of the colony's director, counselors and teachers, as well as from Nazar himself, with whom I talked repeatedly.

Frankly speaking, I was somewhat surprised that the director knew the life story of his charge down to the smallest details, as though he were the only one he kept track of. I asked Martirosyan: "Is it possible that he stood out in some way, and you had to keep him under special observation?"

"To some extent, yes," the colonel replied. "True, Nazar, like the majority of those who come to us, are so-called pedagogically neglected youngsters with a mixed-up life and twisted morals. But the ones who give our staff members the most trouble of all are boys who don't want to work. Nazar was one of those. Moreover, he looked down on everyone and boasted about his 'special' life experience."

Narrowing his eyes slightly and, giving a sly look at his interlocutor, Sergey Saakovich asked: "Am I telling it right," Comrade Nazar?"

"Absolutely right, Comrade Colonel."

Sitting before us was a thin young man. He looked to be about 25 years old. He was dressed in a dark blue three-piece suit with a white shirt and tie. Later I learned that the suit had been bought by his mother several weeks prior to her son's release from the colony with money he had sent, money which he had earned there by honest work.

Looking at the colonel respectfully, Nazar kept himself constrained and did not enter the conversation needlessly. But after Sergey Saakovich showed him an album of photographs reminding him of many episodes from his life among the inmates, his restraint disappeared.

"Do you recognize yourself in this photo?"

"I do, Sergey Saakovich. That was the first day I arrived at the colony. I didn't notice that we were being photographed, or I would have covered my face."

"Why?"

"My character!" And they both laughed loudly.

"And do you remember how you acted during the first days? You aren't offended that I'm stirring up old stuff?"

"No, no. I acted stupidly. My head was screwed up. I staged hysterics. I said I didn't want to stay in your colony and demanded that I be transferred to another. When you asked why, I answered: 'This isn't a colony but a Pioneer camp. They stand at attention when the flag is raised and march around singing! I'm used to smoking, and there's no smoking here. I quit school, and here you're back in the classroom.' You said: 'You'll go not just to school but to vocational-technical school.' I said: 'I won't. I don't want to. Anyway, I'll run away!'"

"And so, did you manage to run away?"

"No way! After six months I put the idea out of my head."

Nazar willingly agreed to walk with us around the colony. I had two guides, but Sergey Saakovich mostly kept quiet. He gave Nazar the opportunity to show

and tell, only occasionally putting in a word or two. We spent several hours walking around the colony.

[5 Jan 85 p 4]

[Text] The inspection of the colony took several hours. The former convict named Nazar, flushed and excited, led us from avenue to avenue, building to building. I saw a school with well-equipped classrooms, offices and laboratories, a vocational-technical school with its own production facilities, an industrial enterprise outfitted with the latest equipment, and an exhibit of articles produced in its shops. I was shown a club, a library, a summer cinema, rooms used for political upbringing work, and an athletic complex with a swimming pool. I saw a large auxiliary farm with livestock sections, hothouses, an orchard, fields and vegetable gardens, a feed-preparing facility, refrigerated storage units and a pond under construction for raising trout.

The impression was stunning. Every scrap of land was cultivated and tended. The sharpest eye couldn't see anything with which to find fault. There was cleanliness and order everywhere, and everything showed care and good management.

Nonetheless, I had mixed feelings. After all, what I was being shown was not an ordinary farm or children's home but a colony. In actual fact, it was a place of incarceration for juveniles who were serving time for crimes. Weren't the conditions created for them here too comfortable and convenient?

Don't be embarrassed to use the words," said the colony's director Sergey Saakovich Martirosyan. "They are precisely comfortable and convenient. Not for idle pasttimes, however, but for study and work, for rehabilitating convicts, and for inculcating other views and standards of behavior in them that are radically different from their former ones." Well, he's right. A colossal amount of work was done to build the colony and improve its grounds, to expand and improve its physical and cultural and upbringing facilities. And the main thing is that all this was done by the inmates and staff members themselves, with minimal outlays of state funds, and these funds have long since been recovered.

While we were walking around the grounds, Nazar kept stopping and calling my attention to something that from his viewpoint was especially noteworthy. At one point he stopped beside a large poster on which was written in large letters: "The Soviet regime does not take revenge on the criminal but genuinely corrects him, revealing to him the victorious significance of labor, the meaning of the socialist life, and the lofty purpose of socialism, which grows in order to create a new world." M. Gorkiy."

"When I first read these words," Nazar said smiling, "I regarded them with disbelief. 'Fairy tales,' I exclaimed sarcastically, in a talk with the senior counselor Rostom Eduardovich Martirosyan. 'The Soviet regime doesn't take revenge against the criminal?' And he explained to me that if it took revenge, I wouldn't be in the circumstances I was in. I had been sentenced in accordance

with the law for the crimes I had committed, and now I was being given the opportunity to recognize my guilt and atone for it with honest labor.

"But I, so to speak, still couldn't get these words and concepts into my head."

Soon Nazar was taken out of quarantine and placed in a detachment in the general-regime zone. A supervisor from among the staff members was assigned to him, and he was put in the eighth grade in the general-education school and, after a short time, in the vocational-technical school. There wasn't a day that he didn't cause some unpleasantness for his counselor, teachers or foreman. He would shirk his studies and mock the inmates who tried to overfulfill their output norms; he would make noise in class, "lose" his textbooks, start fights and resist taking part in community affairs.

His counselor's attempts to get him into frank conversation and to interest him in something were to no avail. Nothing came of the tears and exhortations of his mother, who was invited, according to established procedures, to meetings with her son.

When Nazar was suspected of petty thefts from night stands, the inmates tracked him down and beat him up. He grew even more embittered and mentally blamed everyone but himself for his misfortunes.

Nazar's conduct was discussed repeatedly in the counselors' council; he was criticized at detachment meetings and in the wall newspaper. For violating the requirements of the colony regimen, almost the full set of penalties stipulated in corrective labor legislation were used against him: a warning, a reprimand, extra duty in cleaning the colony buildings and grounds, temporary loss of the right to attend the cinema, deprivation of the right to receive regular messages and parcels, and a prohibition against making any purchases in the food stand for a period of up to one month. And once, following a hooligan prank, he was placed for several days in disciplinary solitary confinement--a measure that is resorted to extremely rarely in this colony.

Work on improving the grounds, expanding plantings in fields and hothouses and increasing the number of livestock on the livestock sections did not stop for a single day. Before Nazar's eyes, one corner of the colony after another was transformed. The colony management undertook to draw up a general plan for landscaping the grounds. The Botany Institute of the republic Academy of Sciences gladly assisted it. More and more new plantings of trees and shrubbery and flower beds sprung up, and greenhouses, bukthorn plantings and a rose garden were laid out.

Nazar acted as though he had nothing to do with all this. Of course, he did certain work and was compelled to follow the daily routine, but he did everything as though it was only because he was forced to, without any interest or heart. This went on for several months.

Once the director called Nazar in and, lowering his voice, informed him, as though the matter were confidential, that the pedagogical collective had gotten the idea of setting up a zoo in the colony with caged areas for rare animals,

pavillions for songbirds and decorative birds, and a large aquarium. A group of inmates was already being chosen to build the cages. If he promised to work well, he would be assigned to that group.

The beginning of the gradual rehabilitation of the former juvenile criminal can be dated from that day. He made friends with the youngsters who were working with him on building the cages and improving and beautifying the grounds of the future zoo, and who worked with him on the auxiliary farm. He took an interest in the vocation of electrician, and with the help of Suren Saakyan, an industrial instructor at the vocational-technical school, and Elizbar Khoperiy, a foreman at the enterprise, he learned the specialty.

The day when the first residents--black and white swans, pheasants, guinea fowl, grouse and parrots--started to occupy the zoo's bird houses was a festival of the heart for Nazar and his new friends. Then deer, ponies, mouflon, marals and wild boars were brought in.

Here are the words of Dzhul'yetta Akopovna Stepanyan, director of the Yerevan Zoo and a devoted friends of the colony:

"When Sergey Saakovich asked us to help organize a zoo area at the colony, we were stunned. We zoo employees, if anyone, were well acquainted with cases in which older teenagers had treated animals cruelly. We had even had to ask the militia to set up a post to maintain order at the zoo. And we were supposed suddenly to put some of our rare animals into the hands of convicts! However, the force of Sergey Saakovich's conviction and his persistence moved us to support this noble undertaking."

Now the labor-upbringing colony's zoo is a model little corner of living nature and a base for ecological teaching where the inmates receive lessons in kindness.

And here is the opinion of Vagan Osipovich Kazaryan, academician of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences and another of the colony's active sponsors:

"The establishment of a certain natural microclimate in the colony not only helps improve the teenagers' health and strengthen their psyches. It also introduces them to collective labor and contributes to their moral rehabilitation."

With every day at the colony, Nazar, like the other inmates, more and more keenly felt the influence of the close-knit collective with its whole way of life and principles of self-government. These principles are consistently implemented through inmates' councils in the zones, detachments and divisions (prototypes, in a way, of Makarenko's colonists' councils), and through labor-competition staffs, wall-newspaper editorial boards and a number of community commissions. These include a school commission, a production-training commission, an internal order commission, a mass culture commission, a sports commission, a library commission, a sanitation and services commission, and a housekeeping commission. Activists making up 40 percent of all the convicts

serve on them. Special classes are held for them, and their activities are directed and monitored.

It is considered a great honor to be selected for one of the bodies of self-government. At the same time, all the inmates know that the colony leadership does not allow any special privileges for the activists. They know that it resolutely combats manifestations of cliquishness based on home town, native region, or the similarity of crimes committed, and combats the establishment of so-called "authorities," which some of the more physically developed and brazen older teenagers try to make themselves out to be.

Almost all the inmates are involved in amateur creative activities--a song and dance group, sports sections and a "skilled hands" circle. And it works out that practically the convicts' entire day is filled with activities. Every morning there are calisthenics and a ceremonial lineup for the flag raising; after breakfast, work in the enterprise shops or on the auxiliary farm; and then classes in the school or vocational-technical school, after which come community and mass-cultural activities.

"We attach great importance to them," said Mel's Chilingaryan, secretary of the party bureau. "We have to take into account the teenagers' specific psychological characteristics, their impressionability and emotional perception."

"Yes," adds L. Nikogosyan, the deputy for political affairs, "this is precisely why we try to give political upbringing activities a vivid quality and high emotional pitch. Thus, for example, we have a Communist subbotnik, celebrate holidays marking the first day of school and the harvest, Machine Builder's Day and International Day for the Protection of Children, and hold joint meetings of the inmates and their parents, and ceremonies for those who have served out their sentences or are released on parole before completing their terms."

In holding these activities, as in all its work in general, the colony receives businesslike help from executives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, its political department and staff for the management of corrective labor colonies, party and Komsomol agencies, the deputies' commission for juvenile cases, and the republic's creative unions. The sponsors respond energetically to every request.

Yu. Arustamyan, A. Torosyan and Hero of Socialist Labor Z. Zakaryan, the executives of sponsoring enterprises, inform themselves of everything pertaining to the colony and personally have taken part in enhancing its material and physical facilities and developing and applying its incentive system. Vocational skills competitions, the presentation of reports to parent meetings and sponsoring collectives, meetings of leading workers, and ceremonial lineups with the announcement of rewards for high work performance and exemplary conduct have become traditional.

The results of the labor upbringing are evident in the labor-upbringing colony's production successes. In the past several years its enterprise's output volume

has increased fourfold. There is a demand for the instruments and cultural and household goods that the enterprise produces. The production of meat, vegetables and fruit on the auxiliary farm increases every year.

The highest reward in the labor upbringing colony is to earn the right to be put up for parole. Nazar told what joy he and the other former convicts felt when they earned this reward and how afterwards, when he was already at liberty and working as an electrician in a construction organization, he frequently reported to the colony director about his work and life. And not long ago, in the early autumn, he introduced Martirosyan to his fiancée and asked for his blessing. Presenting the girl with an elegant bouquet, Sergey Saakovich said:

"We have planted 5,000 rose bushes. Many of them have been cared for partly by Nazar. Let these flowers be a symbol of your happiness!"

Our tour of the colony was coming to a close. I asked the director whether former inmates wrote to him and the staff members.

"Constantly." And he pulled a large packet of letters from a cabinet. Among them there turned up a long letter from Nazar, in which he said that the director; Levon Nikogosyan, his deputy for political upbringing work; Rostom Oganessian, the deputy director for regimen; Aram Ovsepyan, the school director; Razmik Kocharyan, director of the vocational-technical school; and Artem Danielyan, a counselor, were the healers of hundreds of teenagers, to each of whom they had managed to find the key.

These many other letters from former convicts reflected the great, immeasurable labor of mind, will and heart of those to whom had been entrusted the job of rearing the Human Being in the juvenile person.

The fruitfulness of this labor and the value of the experience that has been accumulated by the collective of counselors and staff members were recognized recently in a decision of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Nonetheless, let it not seem to readers that the labor upbringing colony is heaven on earth. Although the conditions under which terms of punishment are served in the labor upbringing colony contain substantially fewer deprivations and restrictions than those in a corrective labor colony, all the life and activities of the convicts are strictly regulated.

The basis on which the entire process of correction and rehabilitation of convicts is built is labor. Of course, they are not persuaded but compelled to work. And this work, it must be said, is not easy, although the counselors take into account the convicts' adolescent age and physical capabilities.

No, this colony is not their father's house and is not liberty. But in this labor upbringing colony things are set up well, and the teenagers gradually get accustomed to the rigid requirements and change before one's very eyes.

This was put well by Hero of Socialist Labor Sero Khanzadyan, a writer, speaking at a scientific and practical conference at the colony: "I don't doubt that all these youngsters, who for one reason or another have gone astray, will eventually occupy a worthy place in our society. Because their upbringing is in dependable hands."

8756

CSO: 1830/248

NATIONAL

WORK BY IRANIAN BORN ARMENIAN REVIEWED

Moscow LITERATURNNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 84 (signed to press 18 Oct 84) pp 80-81

[Review by Tat'yana Sharoyeva of book "Rustam i Dalire" [Rustam and Dalire] by Nerses Nersesyan, translated from Farsi into Russian by A. Mlynek, "Sovetskiy pisatel,'" Moscow, 1983]

[Text] The man of action, a hero living by the laws of moral maximalism, is always at the center of attention in Soviet literature. The gallery of these images is constantly being replenished. Nerses Nersesyan's tale "Rustam and Dalire" is testimony to this.

The author of this tale, Nerses Nersesyan, is a native of Iran, a communist, one of the organizers of the Iranian Union of Youth, and is currently living in Soviet Armenia. A comrade-in-arms of Lakhuti, Iran's first proletarian poet and a founder of Soviet Tajik poetry, N. Nersesyan reveals for us the still little-known events of the national liberation movement in Iran at the beginning of the century. Like an artist, he reveals them in the images of his heroes.

"Rustam and Dalire" is a story about the love, growing-up, and entry into the revolutionary struggle of two young people, Rustam and Dalire. The story of their life and heroic death is presented in an original narrative form which includes letters, diary notes, and the passionate and agitated publicistic speeches of the author-narrator. The tale is autobiographical both in its deep layers and in the confessional nature which permeates Rustam's and Dalire's letters, and in the effort to bring the greatness of the revolutionary feat to today's reader and to experience for oneself the "essence and flesh of communism." The poignant, autobiographical nature does much to promote the highly emotional tone of the tale. The aphoristic lines heard in the prologue serve as a tuning-fork: "You coming there! Go tell the people in all corners in Iran that we died for the freedom of the working people and Iran's independence. You can plough a hill and destroy a legend. But I know ...that a seed, dying, remains in the earth so that it will rise as an ear for the new harvest..." Here is a sort of past history (predystoriya) of the spiritual growth and development of the heroes in the tale.

The heroes have different social origins. Rustam is the son of a landless Armenian peasant. Dalire is the daughter of Persian aristocrats. When they

first meet they are students at the American School in Tehran. Later their paths should have parted, but the love which drew them together joined their lives. The heroes' correspondence conveys grippingly how an emotional dialogue gradually develops into a serious, multi-level conversation "about the times and about themselves."

It is an ingenuous story of a young man in love about himself, and also a passionate tale about his native village, Karagan, and its people: "But from the day of my birth, the gods punished me and millions of people like me--millions of those from the Persian Gulf to the Aras River, from Turkey to India, who have sowed grain for thousands of years, defended an accursed existence, and provided (razm) (war) and (bazm) (a feast) for their masters."

For the girl, who grew up in a gilded cage, her lover's words and ideas were the first window to the wide world. Thanks to him, she suddenly saw hundreds of people starving to death on the streets of Iran whereas the Iranian aristocracy hid bread for the English troops. "You can hear them singing on the streets of Tehran: 'Are we the root of the Aryan race?' Patriots sing this--the sons and daughters of the rich, the high officials, the aristocrats, those who are satiated. The nation is dying to the sounds of patriotic songs. How can one live?" The insight of Dalire, who has taken that name ("The Brave One") instead of her former name of Del-Ara ("The One Who Adorns the Heart"), is vividly and authentically traced in the story. When she writes a letter to Suleiman Mirza, the head of the government, about the starving people and unexpectedly gives a speech at the farewell ceremony at the "trustworthy" American School, one can hear even louder her words about the iron curtain in front of the people which will frustrate the young, the brave, and those who have strived for the future...

Thus it would seem that the author leads the reader out of a closed, epistolary space into a wide expanse of ideological and artistic generalizations and creates profound heroic images.

Rustam and Dalire enter the revolutionary camp together. The dramatic tension in the tale grows steadily. The heroes hurry to each other across the mountains of the Elburz, he is connected with the communist underground and she is going as a messenger to Kirov in Astrakhan. Death awaits them both. But in this very death is a pathetic affirmation of immortality and a heroic deed in the name of the people's happiness. The heroes die and the Gilyan Republic, the first republic in Iranian history, falls. But the author's passionate lines are not filled with despair, but with faith: "Let them remain in the people's memory! In the memory of Iran when it will finally become free. And in the memory of mankind when it will finally become happy."

A. Mlynec has translated N. Nersesyan's tale into Russian with all the originality of its form, stylistics and many-sided content. The fiery words of the heroes of that faraway, yet eternally near to us, time are convincingly heard in the Russian translation. "Great is the power of the heart, the power of the life of the spirit and thought." This work possesses the great power of ideological and spiritual influence.

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NATIONAL

MURMANSK HISTORICAL NOVEL, REGIONAL PUBLISHERS CRITICIZED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Vitaliy Maslov, Murmansk: "Contrary to the Letter and the Spirit; under the rubric "Historical Novel--Fact and Fiction"]

[Text] The Murmansk Book Publishing House has published the novel "Kola," with a title that is as brief as it is dear to the hearts of the residents of the Kola Peninsula. The main event to which it is dedicated is the heroic defense of the city in 1854 against an English naval squadron which was marauding in our northern waters. The novel is very richly provided with characters, and many of its heroes are actual historical figures who are not merely hinted at, but who in many cases appear under their true names and, so to speak, in their true functions.

The book has already been well received. Local television broadcast a lengthy program dealing with it.

Nevertheless, a number of remarks regarding the novel's factual and historical aspect would not be out of order. Recently, certain liberties in the treatment of facts can frequently be seen in literature, yet one might hope that "Kola" will not remain the only book written by B. Polyakov. Of course, the writer-historian has a right to be imaginative, however not for the purpose of distorting the truth but of emphasizing and illuminating it.

The first thing which is difficult to agree with, but which runs through the entire book, is the various ways in which a belief in the special character of the Kola way of life is expressed--even in comparison to the White Sea area, not to mention central Russia. Moreover, the main thing is that this is attributed to none other than the area's proximity to foreign regions; whether the author deals with everyday life, the spread of literacy, relative prosperity, and so forth.

"It was around us from childhood," the hero says about foreign influences, "and now it's already gone." In addition, this is emphasized in every possible way: in the plates and dishes standing in the buffet, the knives, forks, sofas, and couches--all this merely because a foreign country was in the vicinity! But in actual fact, was not this "wealth," with the sole exception of the "couch," just a general sign of everyday life for the entire White Sea area? Here, for

example, is what S. V. Maksimov ("A Year in the North") writes in 1856 while living in one of the most remote corners of the White Sea area, the upper reaches of the Mezen' River: "It was the rare individual who doesn't have a samovar, crockery, knives, or forks..."

In my view, the author's assertion that, as he says, even in business the Russians were nothing without the foreigners, is unacceptable. Thus, for instance, in many of the novel's pages a Norwegian is teaching Russians, among them Kola people, how to fish for shark. He says the people of Kola "don't go after shark--they haven't the guts." "And even then none of the people from Kola would dare to come and kill the shark." In actual fact, however, shark fishing existed in that region even earlier than this. What is more, here is evidence from the foreigners themselves. When in 1796 coastal ships were denied entry to Norway and to Finnmark, none other than the Norwegian governor of Finnmark repeatedly petitioned the king to again permit entry to "Russian fishermen, who not only supplied Finnmark with all kinds of provisions, but who also taught the ocean fishing trade to Norwegians." What reason, then, was there to turn the facts upside down? Is it really necessary to return to those times when basic respect for one's ancestors was termed nothing else than the "contagion of patriotism?" And should one therefore once again unearth those obligatory stereotypes and cliches remaining from those times? Why, for example, do the novel's heroes go from the Mezen' to Arkhangel'sk dressed in bast sandals? Such footwear was unknown on the Mezen'. Why, then, should the author irritatingly repeat the words "bast sandals," "little sandals," and so forth on dozens of occasions? Or is it impossible to talk about Russia without avoiding any mention of bast sandals?

The author is even quite original in emphasizing the popular notion regarding the downtrodden and savage nature of the dweller of the North. In the well-known saying "From Kholmogor to Kola it's 33 Nikola" (meaning the church consecrated to the name of Nikola), the author writes 330 instead of 33!

However, one could probably skip over or ignore such things if it were not that the ease with which the author alters the saying has also been exhibited in his treatment of quite serious issues. Thus, for example, do we have the right to assert categorically, as the author does repeatedly through the mouths of his heroes, that Lieutenant Colonel Galyamin sold Russian land during the border demarcation between Norway and Russia in 1825-26? Yes, we did lose a small piece of our land, and the bays did remain on the other side, both remembered and longed for, but why speak of "selling?" Do documents really exist? No, they don't. And to accuse a real person, appearing in a novel under his true name, of such a terrible crime, is that possible? In this particular case, the known facts indicate, first and foremost, that the Department of Foreign Affairs under Nesselrode failed to provide Galyamin with the documents most essential for such a serious matter.

The same should also be said about Russia's being accused of Pan-Slavism. "Arise with the Czar of all the Slavs!" the author quoted. "Slavic lands under the flag of Russia?" or "...in order to become Czar of all the Slavs?" Why, then, when our enemies attempt to make this assertion should we ourselves cast this lie on ourselves?

Just as unacceptable for our memory are the scornful (to put it mildly) words about Admiral Nakhimov: "Seize the cannons and sink the ships. Hooray [Urya]! Victory!.. Sacred cannibalism! Gamblers!" This is the first time I've ever encountered such a thing in Russian literature. And yet, what is being dealt with is a famous episode in the history of the Russian fleet--the Battle of Sinope when in November 1853 (after Turkey declared war on Russia!) Nakhimov's squadron destroyed not only the Turkish fleet, but also the shore batteries which gave cover to the enemy's fleet.

And indeed, the mocking--three times!--"Hooray [Urya]!" instead of the Russian triumphant, and not infrequently invoked just before death, "Hoorah [Ura]" is in my view, completely impermissible, even if under the flag of pacifism. What an obscene mockery of the memory of the millions of Russian soldiers who went to the attack with this triumphant cry.

And that's not all. The author's attention to the Petrashevskiy circle is understandable since it was brought about by the novel's action. But why give the back of the hand to Dostoyevskiy at the same time, if only in passing?! The others, they say, were not broken, but he was. May God grant us so to be "broken" so as afterwards to remain for over a century the sharp, urgent, crying conscience of one's people.

Unfortunately, it frequently happens that books published by local publishing houses are guilty of just such "innocences," imperceptible and of a passing nature. As a writer living and publishing in the provinces I can see that the errors of editors and authors snowball with the passage of the years. This phenomenon is not only annoying, it is also dangerous. Undoubtedly, reviews of such works must be more than just literary. Here joint efforts on the part of writers, historians, local party organs, and the RSFSR and USSR State Committees for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade are required. This is our history and we are responsible for it.

12412
CSO: 1800/88

12 March 1985

NATIONAL

BOOKS ADDRESSING ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS REVIEWED

Moscow NOVYY MIR in Russian No 11, Nov 84 pp 259-260

[Review by R. Balandin of books "Ravnovesnoye prirodovedeniye. Vzgl'yad ekonomista" [Equilibrium Natural History. The View of an Economist] by P. G. Oldak, "Nauka", Novosibirsk, 1983, 128 pages; "Dialektika v naukakh o prirode i cheloveke. Chelovek, obshchestvo i priroda v vek NTR" [Dialectics in the Sciences of Nature and Man. Man, Society and Nature in the Age of the Scientific and Technical Revolution], "Nauka", Moscow, 1983, 431 pages; "The Biology of Nature Conservation," translation from English, "Mir", Moscow, 1983, 430 pages]

[Text] A real danger has formed: many natural resources, without which life on earth is inconceivable, as a result of their careless consumption are under the threat of disappearance.

Such a situation is arousing the entirely justified anxiety of specialists. "It is necessary to overcome the narrow mercantile approach to the problems of the use of nature," economist P. G. Oldak writes. "It is impossible to figure out where it is profitable for us to save nature, and where it is not. An economic calculation (the comparison of the expenditures and results, which is expressed in monetary units) is of great importance. But it must not be forgotten that this is a calculation of the second order. The calculation of the first order with nature is made not in money, but in health and the full value of life itself. This is the highest calculation of conscience and responsibility...."

In the opinion of Oldak, it is necessary to accomplish the reorientation of the national economy: to shift from the extensive use of nature to its balanced use, which takes into account the permissible load on natural systems and saves them. The author recalls: "Today approximately 1 percent of the weight of the natural resources being used is utilized in the final product. The remaining 99 percent in practice are irrevocably lost." The efficient use of nature and the use of modern equipment and technology are already now yielding significant results. The following example is cited in the book: Iceland "supplies itself completely with apples, tomatoes, melons and even bananas, which are grown on enclosed ground on the basis of the use of

geothermal energy. And quite recently the first coffee plantations were established here!"

However, in case of capitalist production, which is oriented to the achievement of the maximum profit, it is impossible to find a solution to the global ecological crisis. "The task," Oldak writes, "can be fully accomplished only within the socialist system, for it presumes a situation, in which social interests are above private interests, production ceases to be oriented toward the profit, while the standard of living ceases to be oriented toward conspicuous consumption." Incidentally, philosophers, sociologists and journalists are writing much and convincingly about all this. From an economist the reader has the right to expect a more specific analysis and constructive suggestions. One would like, for example, for it to be explained why in our country on Kamchatka, which is not poor in geothermal energy, not only not enough bananas and melons, but also not enough tomatoes are being produced, although it is situated south of Iceland. An economic examination of such real situations, unfortunately, is absent in Oldak's book. Being carried away by general arguments, the author decreases the practical value of his work.

It is also possible to judge how ecological problems arise and are being solved in our times from the collection "Dialektika v naukakh o prirode i cheloveke. Chelovek, obshchestvo i priroda v vek NTR" [Dialectics in the Science of Nature and Man. Man, Society and Nature in the Age of the Scientific and Technical Revolution]. Articles of prominent scientists, such as Ye. K. Fedorov, I. T. Frolov and D. M. Gvishiani, are published in it. While familiarizing yourself with this book, you begin to understand clearly: an exceptionally stable system of the extensive use of nature, of which a large number of interconnected components (science, technology, production, the needs of people, the style of life and so on) are a part, has formed. Society is not a machine, in which it is possible without particular difficulty to replace or remake a specific part. This is such a complex organism that so far we have not learned to foresee all the possible aspects of its development. What then, is one to leave the resolution of the contradiction between nature and society to science of the future? But this means that we will continue to ruin the environment, leaving to posterity mountains of waste products and depleted natural stores.

Researchers understand the immorality of such a position. The inspiration of both of the mentioned books is determined by this: the duty of the scientist is to be concerned for nature conservation; when accomplishing specific tasks scientific and technical progress should be oriented "toward the good of man as its highest goal." The authors devote considerable attention to moral factors, ecological education, the formulation of domestic norms of reasonable consumption and the very style of our life. However, today it is impossible to limit oneself only to good wishes. The basic problems of the interaction of society and nature were solved quite a long time ago. The time has come to use our knowledge in practice.

Works, in which specific recommendations on nature conservation are given, are already appearing. One of them is "The Biology of Nature Conservation. True, it is a question in it almost exclusively of tropical landscapes. But

the conclusions contained here are, in my opinion, of broad significance. Botanists, zoologists, ecologists, geneticists, a statistician, a demographic mathematician, a biochemist, an endocrinologist and a sociologist are among the authors of the book. Wonderful cooperation of scientists, who are united by the common aspiration to save nature.

"The green cover of earth," it is stated in the book, "is now being devastated and plundered in the process of its unrestrained exploitation by people with the use of equipment. Never yet in the 500 million years of the evolution of life on dry land has this cover, which is called the biosphere, been subjected to such a ruthless attack.... During our lifetime the planet will see the slowing or even the halt of many ecological and evolutionary processes, which had not been interrupted since the beginning of the paleontological chronicle.... The attraction to the sphere of the biology of nature conservation of a larger and larger number of scientists is necessary. But this is only the beginning. Intellectual activity alone is not sufficient for victory in the war. Money, troops, weapons and, finally, the correct strategy are also required." The authors explain that at present the nature conservation army in the majority of countries has meager financial support, is numerically small, is isolated and is poorly equipped technically. A shortage of specialists, who are capable of taking in mentally all the fronts of the struggle and of getting their bearings in the data of many sciences, is being felt.

The fact that socialism affords favorable opportunities for the efficient use of nature, is not yet a reason for complacency. When you see in the flooding zone on large Siberian rivers large forests, which are dying standing, you begin to understand that our taiga forests may share the fate of tropical forests at the sites of their depredatory destruction.

The authors of "The Biology of Nature Conservation" state that an economic substantiation of nature conservation is absolutely necessary. The facts, which they cite in confirmation of their thesis, at times are unexpected. For example, the value of a tame lion, which they show to spectators at a Kenya national park, is \$515,000, the value of a lion in game shooting is \$8,500, while the market price of a lion's skin is only \$1,150. Comforting accounting! It turns out to be tens and hundreds of times more profitable to conserve a "natural resource" than to use it, while destroying it.

Of course, it is possible to express in rubles the loss or damage of far from all types of natural resources. Clean water, clean air, some species of animals and plants or others, the beauty of a flowering meadow or autumn forest--all these are irreplaceable, and therefore also invaluable resources. But the present economic style of thinking and the formed structure of management also require in such cases that economic levers be put to use. As long as it is more profitable to destroy nature than to save it, the struggle for it even in case of partial successes as a whole will be doomed to defeat. We can count on victory in this most difficult struggle only by means of a nature-protecting economy, which estimates the genuine, long-term expenditures and profits.

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7807

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REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE: PARTY LEADERSHIP OF THE ECONOMY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Dec 84 p 1, 2

[Article by Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee: "Party Leadership of the Economy Under Conditions of Developed Socialism"]

[Text] Among the wide range of problems in governing a socialist state, V. I. Lenin singled out the economic ones, stressing that the economy is "our main policy," "the most interesting policy for us."¹ In following the Leninist approach, the CPSU is devoting most serious attention to questions of the economy and developing basic directions of its progress.

Distinctive features of the economic policy are always determined by characteristic features of a specific stage in the development of productive forces and production relations. The Soviet society, as is known, has entered a historically long period of developed socialism. Its all-round improvement is a strategic task, which is being solved by the CPSU as a whole and its every party organization.

The economic and social line of the party is being realized, first of all, by means of skilled supervision of economic construction. The significance of this factor increases for a number of reasons. First of all, the Soviet Union and all republics which form a part of it have accumulated a tremendous production and scientific and technical potential; second, the economy, policy and ideology, science, technology and production and the social sphere are being increasingly closely integrated into one--with fundamental significance being retained by the economy and economic policy; third, the process of organic linking of scientific and technical progress with advantages of the socialist system of economy is being strengthened; and fourth, our country is solving the task of all possible raising of production efficiency and its all-round intensification. Taking all of these features into account, the CPSU Central Committee has in the past several years raised the questions of planning and management to a fundamentally new position. An important role was also played here by the close link of the given problem with further raising of the living standard of the Soviet people. The renewal of the economic mechanism creates favorable prerequisites for the growth of production efficiency and increase of profits and income--the basis for further increasing those benefits which are enjoyed by members of a socialist society.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism have expressed a fruitful view on the management of social production under socialism as the most essential element of production relations, which requires constant improvement as productive forces develop. K. Marx wrote that management of cooperative labor--"a function, arising from the nature of the socialized process of labor itself and pertaining to this latter;" as such it appears as an important factor in raising labor efficiency, as it creates a productive force itself.²

Following the October victory, Lenin saw the central task of the world's first socialist state in management of the economy: "We now must govern Russia... For successful governing it is necessary to have... the ability to organize in a practical manner. This is the most difficult task, for the matter concerns organizing in a new way the most profound economic bases of life of tens upon tens of millions of people."³ Such is the fundamental Leninist conclusion, justifiable for the entire period of socialist and communist construction. It means that the economy, being primary, engenders a definite policy. A developed production base is the material basis of mature socialism, and therefore the political activity of our party is inseparable from its economic one. A characteristic feature of party supervision of public life is the indissoluble unity of politics and economy.

At the February (1984) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed the necessity of clear-cut delimitation of functions of party committees and state and economic organs.⁴ In improving supervision of economy, party organizations of Georgia make opportunities and strength available for political activity, for solving perspective and personnel questions.

Of course, the delimitation of functions is a gradual process, which requires certain prerequisites. Haste is dangerous here. The party can supervise soviet and economic organs, without replacing them, through communists working in them only when a progressive and independent economic mechanism has already been formed. But further perfecting of such a mechanism and consistent improvement in the style of party supervision are dialectically interconnected. Without a rational, contemporary economic mechanism on the one hand there can be no genuinely in-depth scientific style of work and on the other hand such mechanism is developed only under conditions of genuinely creative party supervision.

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During the past several years, supervision of the economy has become a key direction of the Georgian Communist Party's activity. The decisive turn toward economic and social problems was made in response to the fundamental criticism contained in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Organizational and Political Work of the Tbilisi Gorkom of the Georgian Communist Party in Fulfilling Decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress" (1972). This document noted serious errors in the party's supervision of Georgian SSR's development, its relative lagging behind the overall level of development of the country and a certain stagnation, which had a negative effect on the moral-political atmosphere in the republic. The CPSU Central Committee has set responsible tasks

before the Georgian party organization, thus laying the beginning of radical reorganization of its work.

Therefore, 1972 became a distinctive reference point for the Georgian Communist Party. Since then, the republic's gross national product has doubled and the national income has increased 2.1-fold. Industrial production has increased more than 2-fold and the average annual volume of agricultural production by 1.7-fold (in which connection, the state purchases of basic crops have increased 2-3 fold). The fixed production capital has increased 2-fold and the volume of capital investments 1.9-fold. Georgia's relative share in the national economy of the USSR has risen accordingly: in the gross national product from 1.3 to 1.6 percent and in the national income from 1.4 to 1.8 percent.

Among other leading regions of the country, our republic came forward at the December (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee as an initiator of the movement for raising labor productivity by 1 percent compared with that which was provided for by the plan; and we have pledged to reduce production costs by another 0.5 percent compared with that which was planned. By the end of last year, we were able to increase the overall volume of industrial production not by 3.2 percent, as was originally planned, but by 5 percent, i.e., the pledges were overfulfilled.

The work performed by us was as a whole positively appraised in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Georgian Communist Party in Improving the Management System, Raising the Level of Economic Work and Rational Utilization of Resources" (1983), which to a certain extent summed up the activity results of the republic's party organization for the past 11 years. Relying on the constant support of the CPSU Central Committee, it has overcome certain passivity, contemplativeness and superficiality, which were characteristic of Georgia's theoretical and practical economic activity up to the beginning of the seventies and has begun to actively improve the supervision of the economy--first of all, on the basis of systematic management of the processes of socialization and intensification of production.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress (1981), party, soviet and economic organs of the republic have concentrated their efforts on the systemic approach to solving key tasks. The Georgian party organization has strived and is striving to intensify its influence in the sphere of the economy by improving the methods and style of supervision, by forming a well-balanced and coordinated functioning management system and by organizing more effective control over fulfillment of that which was planned.

In particular, in order to effectively influence the solution of most important economic, social and political questions, we have taken the path of establishing in party committees in the capital of the republic and locally of problem working groups and commissions. Why was this method selected? The fact is that life persistently suggested: the deepening of production specialization under the existing organization of management of sectors of the national economy--in a vertical line--sharply raises the problem of adjusting cooperative relations among enterprises and associations and coordinating their activity. At the contemporary level of development of the Soviet Union's economy, cooperation

among sectors and regions acquires a truly gigantic scale. Any failure by one of the partners or violation of pledges painfully affect all links of the production chain, and in the final analysis the overall national economic results as well. Correct coordination, synchronism in work and adjusted cooperation of the interested sides are of most serious significance today.

Working groups and problem commissions make it possible to better coordinate the actions of various organizations, to reveal and eliminate bottlenecks efficiently and to adopt collective decisions. They not only do not replace economic organs, but, on the contrary, unify and coordinate their work under the control of party organizations. The main task of groups and commissions is to raise the responsibility of supervising personnel in all links of management and, if necessary, make them eliminate the obstacles interfering with successful work by using the power of party authority. The method being used by us also makes it possible to eliminate parallelism, avoid bureaucratic correspondence, operate more efficiently and exert better influence on the state of affairs.

For example, a problem group, which is concerned with questions of all possible economizing of material resources, has been established in the republic. Its working organ is the republic interdepartmental commission headed by the chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. Similar groups and commissions are operating in party committees, ministries and departments and at enterprises. Thus, one of the key problems of intensification and ensuring a high rate of social reproduction is being solved simultaneously in the sectorial and intersectorial aspects--under party control. As a result of such a comprehensive approach, the republic's gross national product grew noticeably faster than material outlays in the past 8 years. We believe, however, that far from all reserves and possibilities have been used. A plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, which was especially devoted to questions of efficient utilization of material and technical resources, has posed the question of the necessity of intensifying the struggle against mismanagement and losses and of drawing into economic turnover of above-norm supplies of equipment, raw materials and materials.

Working groups on problems related to raising labor productivity have also been formed in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee as well as in local party organs, republic ministries and departments and at enterprises. Groups at all levels constantly control this most important indicator of production efficiency, as well as the factors under whose influence it is formed. The result: the increase in the past 8 years in labor productivity in industry and construction in the republic has exceeded the average rates achieved in the country.

Another example: party, soviet and economic organs of the republic have also manifested concern in the past about raising the quality of production. A specially organized working group has concentrated and unified the efforts of production supervisors and scientists who are responsible for this sector of work. On the initiative of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, a comprehensive system of goods quality management was established, in which the role of the working organ was assigned to the State Committee for Standardization of the Georgian SSR. Interregional Houses of Quality became methodical

centers for organizing the output of high quality goods. As a result of versatile work, the share of products with the state mark of quality, which amounted to only 0.2 percent of the overall production volume in 1972, has now increased to 14.5 percent.

The Georgian Communist Party attaches serious significance to the organization of party control over fulfillment of the assigned tasks. Under conditions of the republic a good showing, as we believe, has been made by the monthly summing up of the national economy development results at joint meetings of the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers with the enlisting of the broad party and economic aktiv. This form of work makes it possible to reveal unsolved questions, to promptly discover violations of proportions in social production and to give ministries and departments, enterprises and regions additional assignments in order to ensure fulfillment of five-year plans.

The Georgian SSR has at its disposal great objective and subjective possibilities for a considerable quantitative and qualitative upsurge of the national economy. It is planned to increase the funds and to use them efficiently in the future. We have certain reserves of labor, which give rise to a need for further strengthening of the material and technical base and creating new work places. Therefore, the strategic line in the sphere of economy is aimed at accelerating expansion of production with intelligent combination of intensive and extensive factors of its growth. This also determines the main directions according to which the improvement of forms, methods and style of party supervision of the economy progresses. The emphasis is being shifted increasingly more on renewing the economic mechanism, strengthening the role of economic levers and incentives and improving the financial and economic activity.

2

Improvement of economic management is a multiplan task, and this means that its solution cannot be achieved through a single way. It is being ensured from "above"--in the form of realization of nationwide measures, which are being adopted within the framework of one or several sectors of the national economy, as well as from "below"--as a result of the initiative of local party, economic and soviet organs and workers collectives.

The socialist way of production opens possibilities for raising the activity and independence of local management organs and labor collectives and for developing their initiative without breaking the principles of centralism. The latter not only possesses indisputable advantages, but also its dark sides. That is why in using these advantages to the maximum, it is also useful to encourage local creativity at the same time. It is precisely in this manner that Lenin approached this problem, when he pointed out that "...centralism, understood in a truly democratic sense, presupposes a possibility created for the first time by history of complete and unhampered development... of local initiative and a variety of methods and means of movement toward a common goal."⁵ The founder of our party and state attached special significance to such initiative: it "... must originate locally, from the lower level, from the exemplary organization of the small 'whole'... not one sector of the economy, not one enterprise, but a sum of all economic relations, a sum of the entire economic turnover, even of a small area."⁶

During the past several years, the Georgian party organization has accumulated certain experience in conducting experiments in the field of management. In the process the questions of renewing the economic mechanism and improving the style of party supervision of the economy are considered a unified complex.

The experiments began with agriculture: the first portent was the establishment in one of the rayons in the republic of an agro-industrial complex, which united agriculture and sectors related with it. There were many arguments about such a decision and objections and doubts were expressed, but as a whole the experiment has completely justified itself. We were able to sharply raise the economy of the rayon. The experience was followed and developed on the scale of the entire country, by taking into account the results of experiments conducted in other union republics.

Rayon agro-industrial associations (RAPO) now have centralized funds at their disposal; they are put together from means that are deducted by enterprises and organizations which are a part of the complex. Last year, the amount of these funds in the Georgian SSR totaled more than R50 million--an impressive amount, which truly opens the scope for local initiative and enterprise. These funds make it possible for the RAPOs to solve many problems independently and to eliminate disproportions in their economies. The experiment was highly appraised by a plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in May 1982.

Then, the unified State Committee of Agricultural Production was created from the republic's Ministries of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Georgian SSR State Committee of Production Equipment for Agriculture. In so doing we were able not only to eliminate some intermediate links, but also to increase competence and efficiency in management of the sector. Similar services have now also been combined in rayons. The new structure has made it possible to better concentrate labor and material resources at decisive production sectors. Centralized delivery to farms of equipment, spare parts, mixed feed, construction materials, fuel and lubricants, fertilizers and so forth has been organized. In a word, we believe that the republic has established conditions for a more successful carrying out of a unified state policy in the rural area.

New and interesting forms of cooperation of public and private subsidiary farms have been introduced in many rayons of Georgia. We were able to organize purposeful production management in private subsidiary farms and have actively and systematically joined them to the formation of the republic's food balance.

The reassuring results of experiments in agriculture have prompted us to undertake a more difficult task: improvement of management in industry, where a mechanism which was developed long ago and became customary is in operation. However, as noted in the latest decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, much in it requires renewal. The meaning of innovations, which are now being tested in practice in Georgia, consists in using the economic mechanism for a decisive struggle against departmentalism and localistic tendencies, for the purpose of observance of nationwide interests.

A search for concrete forms of strengthening organizational and control functions of the soviet of people's deputies has been underway in the city of Poti

for more than 2 years. An intersectorial association with the rights of [words illegible] organ of [words illegible] management was created at the executive committee of the soviet of people's deputies. The new organ functions on a self-supporting basis and efficiently supervises enterprises, associations and organizations located in the city territory regardless of their departmental affiliation. It controls their activity, strives to use the industrial and economic potential to the maximum and regulates solution of intersectorial problems, seeking, for example, more fuller utilization of industrial waste products, efficient organization of transportation, stable material and technical supply and so forth. A new item has appeared in the city budget: enterprises forming a part of the association deduct 10 percent from planned and 50 percent from above-plan surplus profits.⁷ Therefore, the association's material interest that all city organizations obtain the maximum of additional profit is no less intense than of enterprises, ministries and departments themselves, to which they are subordinate, as well as of the state as a whole. As a result of the new system, withholdings of Poti enterprises to the USSR state budget have increased in the first half of 1983 (compared with a similar period of the preceding year) by 23 percent, and to the republic budget by 34 percent.

Since additional profits can be obtained only as a result of substantial improvement of qualitative and quantitative indicators of management, in Poti they placed at the head of the list the concern for all possible raising of labor productivity, lowering of production costs and reducing expenses and losses. The association has achieved considerable economic progress.

It may be said that the development of economic relations of the new type--territorial and intersectorial--makes it possible to comprehensively solve economic and social problems and raise the interest of local organs in observing not only their own but nationwide interests as well and in overcoming the elements of departmentalism and localistic tendencies.

We are attaching fundamental significance to the fact that the CPSU Central Committee has instructed the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers to begin developing forms of interaction of sectorial and territorial management organs in an experimental order and with active participation of union ministries and departments. This provides us with most favorable opportunities.

A large-scale experiment is now underway in some sectors of the USSR industry aimed at expanding the cost accounting rights of enterprises and associations and raising their responsibility for final work results. How does it correlate to the innovations being introduced in our republic? For example, the main goal of establishing the territorial and intersectorial association in Poti--to achieve high final results on the basis of cost accounting motivation by improving technical and economic indicators in the entire complex. Within the framework of an individual sector this leads at enterprises to a more efficient formation of economic incentive funds--the basis of any cost accounting independence. But a territorial association is interested in no lesser degree in [words illegible] its [words illegible] fund,⁸ which is its main economic lever.

In this manner, the economic models of both experiments coincide; it may be said that they completely superimpose each other. Consequently, they may be

regarded as parts of a single complex of measures for improving the economic mechanism in the USSR. Generally speaking, it is difficult to imagine further development and deepening of the sectorial experiment without participation of regional management organs.

In speaking about responsibility and economic independence of enterprises and associations, it must be stressed once more that it does not run counter to all possible strengthening of centralized management and planning. There is a need for independence which leads to an increase of the economic potential not only of regions but of the entire state, since in this manner alone it is possible to devote better attention to the interests of individual regions, cities and rayons of the country.

A mainline direction in the further development of all our measures is necessary to overcome a parasitic attitude, and to introduce cost accounting more fully; this is an important sphere for applying effort by party, soviet and economic organs of the republic. As emphasized by K. U. Chernenko, further improvement of the economic mechanism, including development of cost accounting principles is a basic reserve.

We, in Georgia, know of this very well from our own experience. For example, for a long time we were unable to solve the problem of protecting the Black Sea coast from erosion. Enormous funds were spent without any visible effect. Hundreds of hectares of seacoast were lost. After the establishment of a scientific and production association, which is especially engaged in protecting it, there was a noticeable change. Science has received the right to set practical work conditions and to control production activity. This has yielded appreciable results: protection of every kilometer of the coast will cost half as much as before.

There are many similar examples. Here is another one: after establishment in Tbilisi on the basis of odd services of a unified city transportation association, which concentrated in its hands the management of all means of passenger transportation (except for the subway), the use of financial resources has sharply improved, transportation became more efficient and the standard of services for the population has risen.

The CPSU Central Committee recently adopted a resolution on improving financial and credit work and strengthening financial discipline. This is an exceptionally important problem, since finances reflect like a mirror the condition of production, including shortcomings. We are also experimenting in this field with support of the USSR Gosbank: giving approbation to new forms of credit relations between banks and economic organizations, which make it possible to raise the bank's role and its influence on considerate and efficient expenditure of state funds. Enterprises which are fulfilling their plan are provided with a reduced rate of interest for using credit. Bank institutions do not break off credit relations with economic units which find themselves in a difficult financial situation, but conduct purposeful work that contributes to improvement of their activity.

Strengthening the role of science and technology is an important part of economic experiments in the Georgian SSR. We have adopted serious measures

aimed at developing businesslike partnership between collectives of enterprises and scientific institutions and at improving the structure of the latter. The system for managing scientific and technical progress, which was under development for a long time, was examined at a plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. It can be said without exaggeration that today this system covers all links, all levels and all fields of the republic's economy. A Coordination Council for Science and Scientific and Technical Progress and sectorial sections have been established, which are headed by secretaries of the Central Committee and deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, as well as similar links in ministries and departments and in cities and rayons. The working organs of this system--the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Georgian SSR and subdivisions of our Gosplan--have begun functioning better.

Innovations have also touched upon relations of science with production. A provision has been worked out on the partnership of research institutions, enterprises and farms, which strengthens the interest of cooperating sides in most rapid introduction of innovations. New forms of material incentive for scientific institution collectives when they fulfill economic contractual work are given approbation. As a result, the annual effect from introducing new equipment in industry of the republic has increased more than fourfold compared with 1972.

Another direction of our experiments in the field of management is connected with a much broader and comprehensive range of various spheres of the socio-economic life of a whole region and simultaneous solution of major economic and social problems. Such tendency is well traced in RAPO work, in the experience of comrades from Poti and so forth. The recently adopted effective measures on expanding production of consumer goods are also proceeding in the same direction. A republic commission of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, which is headed by one of its secretaries, is engaged in the prospects of developing such production. The working organ of the commission is the republic center for work organization, which satisfies demands of the population for indicated commodities. The center's main task is to achieve a fuller identity of interests of industry and trade. A search in this direction was begun by the Ministry of Light Industry of the republic.

Altogether nearly 30 various economic experiments are now underway in the republic. Of course, their results are not always successful. This constitutes important experience, nonetheless. Moreover, any creative activity of such type leaves a trace in the thinking of party cadres. There was a time when the word "experiment" alone put some supervisors on guard. Experimentation and creative approach to economic problems does not surprise anyone today. On the contrary, a search for new, rational ways for solving them is becoming a characteristic feature of style of party supervision of economic and sociopolitical life. And the process of deepening of socialist democracy is being manifested in this. We intend to continue to maintain this style and this approach in practical work of all labor collectives and supervising organs.

Today, as never before, the successes of party supervision depend on the realization of the Leninist principle of unity of ideological, organizational and economic

work. Ideological support of economic progress requires that the party establish a closer, more organic link between economy and ideology and economy and policy. A deep comprehension of life and an ability to exert an influence on economic processes--such is our insistent requirement of the cadres today.

Work with them was put by the Georgian party organization at the head of the list in fulfilling the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee of 1972, which was already described earlier. We have come across considerable difficulties. We had to get rid of supervisors who have compromised themselves, did not meet the new requirements and worked in the old way. Their replacement--not just simply honest and conscientious workers loyal to the party and the people, but also competent specialists--in a word, personnel having the entire "collection" of necessary political and professional qualities--had to be trained and educated.

The 12th plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee (1979) adopted a decision which became an important landmark in the personnel policy of the party organization in the republic: to establish a coordination council on work with personnel. Included within its competence is defining basic directions in the work of party, soviet, economic and public organizations with supervisors of all levels and concentrating efforts in solving basic personnel tasks.

A personnel training system has been developed. After being assigned to a position and during subsequent stages of work, supervisors undergo practical training in the republic's party and soviet organs, ministries and departments and public organizations. Studies are conducted according to special programs by the center for raising the skill of personnel of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. This has made it possible to noticeably improve the composition of supervisory workers, which in its turn was manifested in the economic and social development of the republic. Our cadres have been "rejuvenated;" among them there are more promising comrades, women and representatives of different nationalities of the USSR, people who have learned well in the school of experience.

Selection and promotion of personnel is based on democratic principles: the opinion of labor collectives, primary party organizations and individual communists is taken broadly into consideration. The character reference of a supervisor, which is confirmed during assignment, reflects his positive and negative qualities and shortcomings and expressed desires. Moreover, party certification of personnel has also been introduced. Buros of party committees hear reports by supervisors on their fulfillment of service responsibilities. This method of control is very effective.

The course toward expanding and deepening democratic bases of management is a characteristic feature of all projects in the republic. Economic democracy manifests itself openly and directly, for example, in the activity of RAPO councils--collective management organs which collectively solve major problems of comprehensive development of regions. Similar principles also form the basis of activity of the territorial association in Poti and other territorial links of economic supervision.

The collective nature of such leadership, the collegiality and the ability to listen attentively to sensible advice and to support everything valuable and

usefulness is an essential feature of the Leninist style of work. A style upon which we endeavor to base the activity of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, its Buro and the Secretariat. This is a firm foundation for reliable, well-founded administrative solutions.

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee of 1983 noted that the party organization of Georgia manifests constant concern for strengthening party, soviet and economic organs with trained personnel. It was a great honor for us to earn such appraisal. But this also imposes a deep obligation.

The CPSU Central Committee has put forward a task: to mold contemporary economic thinking in personnel. This is one of the most important prerequisites in perfecting developed socialism and at the same time its objective regularity, which is determined by growth in the significance of economics and economic sciences. The question concerns the ability to comprehend economic phenomena, recognize them, master economic ideas, categories and concepts, correlate them with reality and find one's way correctly in questions of production.

To think in a contemporary manner in this sphere means giving priority in practical activity to comprehensive management, establishing conditions for creative activity, training highly skilled specialists and confirming the spirit of search, innovation and genuine efficiency and socialist enterprise; to concentrate attention on strategic problems and directions, to correctly set apart and skillfully utilize the patterns of developed socialism and on this basis to pursue a structural and priority policy in the field of science, technology, production and the social sphere. These are the essential demands being made by us in economic thinking. Therefore, we are waging an irreconcilable struggle against the superficial attitude toward economic problems. Economics are radically incompatible with dilettantism. Dilettantism can always turn out to be fraught with most serious consequences.

In order to really raise the level of economic work and economic thinking, it is necessary to deeply and thoroughly analyze the occurring processes and phenomena; that is to critically interpret the past, weigh the pluses and minuses of the present and correctly appraise the future. Such ability makes it possible to develop in supervisory personnel a political approach to solving economic problems.

Economics and discipline are inseparable concepts. That is why we believe that further confirmation of its characteristic way of life, a healthy moral and political climate and ensurance of an exemplary public order--all of that which creates conditions for fruitful work and forms a creative frame of mind--is a mandatory condition of economic progress and improvement of developed socialism.

In striving for unity of ideological, organizational and economic activity, party organizations are trying in particular to place the struggle for strengthening order and discipline in labor collectives on a more solid basis, raise the extent of organization in every possible way and disseminate patriotic initiatives and movements more broadly. A group for strengthening discipline and socialist legality, which fulfills the functions of a coordinating organ, is operating in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. Similar working groups have been established in gorkoms and raykoms and ministries and departments. A corresponding statistical record is being kept, which has shown that in the past year alone additional industrial production valued at more than R40 million was turned out by reducing the losses of working time.

Special attention has been devoted lately to strengthening the discipline of cooperative deliveries. People's control and organs responsible for maintaining law and order, legality and so forth have stepped up their activity.

It is important, first of all, to observe the unity of ideological, organizational and economic work in primary party organizations. This especially concerns all possible encouragement of people's initiative and expansion of socialist competition--a powerful lever in further upsurge of the economy. The role of primary organizations and party groups as well as of the recently established institute of party and political organizers directly in shops, brigades and production sectors is increasing in connection with the fact that the brigade labor and wages organization method is now being broadly introduced in construction and transportation. Nearly 2,000 low-level collectives are already working according to this method in the republic's agriculture.

The organizational and political work of the Georgian party organization relies in the field of economy on a firm theoretical and practical base. To strive on the basis of Leninist style of work for improvement of management and renewal of the economic mechanism, thereby creating firm guarantees and possibilities for further raising the level of party leadership of society--we see in this a comprehensive dialectical form of strengthening the party's leading role under conditions of developed socialism.

FOOTNOTES

1. See V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 41, p 407; Vol 43, p 330.
2. See K. Marx and F. Engels, "Sochineniya" [Works], Vol 23, pp 342-343.
3. Lenin, op. cit., Vol 36, pp 172-173.
4. See PRAVDA, 14 February 1984.
5. Lenin, op. cit., Vol 36, p 152.
6. Ibid., Vol 43, p 234.
7. These funds are spent for the output of consumer goods and products of intersectorial significance.
8. This fund is spent on expansion of production and sociocultural needs.
9. See PRAVDA, 3 March 1984.

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REGIONAL

USMANKHODZHAYEV AT 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF KARA-KALPAK ASSR

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Dec 84 pp 1,2

[Article by UzTAG special correspondent: "The Powerful Force of Friendship between Peoples"]

[Excerpts] A festive meeting of the Kara-Kalpak Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Supreme Soviet

Nukus, 26 December. The Kara-Kalpak ASSR's 60th anniversary is being festively observed here.

A festive meeting of the Kara-Kalpak Obkom of the CP of Uzbekistan and the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Supreme Soviet, dedicated to the autonomous republic's 60th anniversary, took place today in the autonomous republic's capital. Party, military and labor veterans, leaders in industry, cultural workers and deputies of the USSR, UzSSR and Kara-Kalpak ASSR supreme soviets attended the meeting at the Nukus Palace of Art.

The festive meeting was opened by K. S. Salykov, first secretary of the Kara-Kalpak Obkom. He emphasized that special significance has been imparted to the anniversary by the salutatory message from the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, the Presidium of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet, and UzSSR Council of Ministers. This message gave high marks to the activities of both the party organization and all the autonomous republic's workers.

I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, was given the floor.

Recently we solemnly observed the 60th anniversary of the founding of the UzSSR and the CP of Uzbekistan. The celebration of this historic event, the salutatory message from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as the warm, congratulatory words of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, evoked a warm and joyous response from the republic's laborers. They also showed clearly and convincingly the great and fruitful results of the wise Leninist national policies, as well as the indisputable advantages of the socialist social system.

The Banner of October and the ideas of the great Lenin have inspired the peoples of Central Asia, emancipated their creative powers and spiritual energy and paved the way for the unprecedented flight to new heights of economic and social progress for what had in the past been the backward outskirts of tsarist Russia. Along with all the others, the workers of Soviet Kara-Kalpakia traversed this glorious path of struggle and victories, having turned the autonomous republic into an area of modern industry, diversified agriculture, advanced science and progressive culture.

In a very brief period of time such transformations took place in all aspects of life in the Kara-Kalpak land as would have required many, many centuries under other circumstances. Lenin's genius, the Communist Party and the Light of the Great October helped the Kara-Kalpak people, as well as the other peoples of our nation, to throw off the chains of social and national oppression, to find genuine freedom and to follow the path of socialism and comprehensive economic, social, and cultural development.

All the peoples of the nation, and first and foremost the great Russian people, have rendered vast, invaluable aid to Kara-Kalpakia's economic and cultural development, as well as to that of all the Central Asian republics. And, in the hearts of the laborers of Uzbekistan and the autonomous republic, love and gratitude towards their older brother, friend and mentor, the heroic Russian people, will live forever.

Today we remember with deep gratitude the names of the Leninist-revolutionaries, Russians, Uzbeks, Kara-Kalpaks and Kazakhs, who headed the workers' struggle in the cause of social justice, the party and the ideals of socialism. The heroes of the first 5-year plans, the participants in industrialization and collectivization, and in the cultural revolution, continued the reorganizational race. The frontline soldiers and the rear area laborers covered themselves with unfading glory, as did all those who forged the Great Victory over fascism, the 40th anniversary of which the Soviet people and all of progressive humanity are preparing to celebrate festively.

In a relatively short time, energy, metal working, cotton ginning, light, food and other branches of industry were established here. The production of construction materials and designs became wide-ranging. A complex of enterprises for a branch new to the autonomous republic, the textile industry, is being constructed.

Over the past 60 years unrecognizable changes have occurred in agriculture. In the autonomous republic the fertility of the land has literally been regenerated, farms have been armed with highly productive, modern technology, and science has been placed at the service of industry. A massive industrial base for water management has been established in the republic; special water reclamation structures and powerful pumping stations have been built. Thousands of hectares of previously fallow land have been turned into a flourishing region. In response to party and government encouragement, the farmers and livestock breeders have created new successes in the development of all branches of agriculture.

This region, where 60 years ago one could count the number of literate people on one's fingers, has now achieved an unprecedentedly high level of scientific and cultural development. The Kara-Kalpak people's literature and art have seen a golden age. The development of Kara-Kalpak socialist culture is taking place in close cooperation with, and with mutual influence from, the cultures of the fraternal peoples, and first and foremost, under the cultural influence of the Great Russian people. Being exposed through the Russian language, which became the second native language of the autonomous republic's workers, to the treasure of world culture, the Kara-Kalpak people have grown spiritually and have discovered their own talents and creative capabilities in all their own resplendence.

The achievements of Uzbekistan and Kara-Kalpakia are indubitable. But, as the party teaches us, even in these anniversary days it is necessary to evaluate the accomplishments realistically and exactly, and to compare the gains made with the tasks yet to be resolved.

The main directives for strengthening discipline, for raising the exactingness of the labor force and for establishing strict socialist order in all spheres of industrial and public life, given by the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the CP of Uzbekistan, concern in their entirety the Kara-Kalpak oblast party organization as well. It seems, we have every reason to say today that the autonomous republic's party, soviet, and economic organizations have drawn the correct conclusions from the plenum's resolutions. They are persistently struggling to eradicate existing deficiencies and are mobilizing all of their reserves and resources for the subsequent raising of the level of public production. Allow me to express my firm conviction that the united and determined Kara-Kalpak party organization is handling the assigned tasks honorably.

This is all the more important since we are faced with even more complicated and more strenuous work. In a few days the 5-year plan will enter its most crucial and final year. As Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized in his scheduled speech to the 15 November meeting of the CPSU Central Committee's Politburo, every labor collective, every enterprise and every industry is called upon to mobilize additional reserves, to ensure the complete fulfillment of the 5-year plan and to set, starting with the first days of the new year, a smoothly functioning and well-coordinated work pace. Special emphasis should be placed on subsequent intensification of public production and on rational management of the national economy. It is necessary to make fuller and more effective use of the huge industrial, scientific and technical potential we have developed, and to ensure the careful use of all material and technical resources. People everywhere will look on the call to work 2 days a year using raw materials, fuel and material that have been saved as an urgent party task. We are certain that the Kara-Kalpak laborers will participate actively in this patriotic movement.

Completion of the current year will require a great effort from every laborer. It will be necessary to exert maximum effort in order to handle the production schedule at full volume and to start the 5-year plan's final year with the needed preliminary work.

The unprecedentedly cold winter has caused many problems. The freezes especially complicated the livestock breeders' work. In order to prevent losses and to get through the winter period successfully, it will be necessary to display courage and organization, as well as a high degree of skill. The laborers of Kara-Kalpakia's spacious steppes are not lacking in these qualities and we believe they will pass nature's difficult tests with flying colors.

There is, and can be, no interruption in the farmers' work. On these winter days it is necessary to do everything needed to lay a secure foundation for the next harvest and to prepare the ground and equipment for the spring.

Allow me to express my certainty that the present anniversary will give new impetus to the highly important work of the autonomous republic's workers, farmers, and intelligentsia.

Comrade I. B. Usmankhodzhayev delivered the salutatory address of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, the Presidium of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet and the UzSSR Council of Ministers in connection with the Kara-Kalpak ASSR's 60th anniversary, as well as a commemorative gift, a vase with V. I. Lenin's portrait on it.

U. U. Umarov, first secretary of the Tashkent City Party Committee, S. M. Nesterenko, second secretary of the Tashkent Obkom, I. D. Dzhabbarov, first secretary of the Bukhara Obkom, V. P. Yesin, first secretary of the Navoi Obkom, and M. Khudaybergenov, first secretary of the Khorezm Obkom, in their own speeches, spoke of the glorious path traversed by the Kara-Kalpak ASSR in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples. They cordially congratulated the autonomous republic's workers on the anniversary and wished them new successes in subsequent economic, scientific and cultural developments.

12752

CSO: 1830/238

REGIONAL

MOLDAVIAN RAYKOM CHIEF FIRED AT BURO MEETING

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 19 Dec 84 p 1

/Unsigned article: "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia"

/Excerpts/ The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Buro, at its regular session which took place on 18 December, examined the question of the serious deficiencies in the work style and methods of D.S. Chebotar', first secretary of the Glodyanskiy party raykom.

The Central Committee Buro noted that in spite of repeated warnings and criticism, comrade D.S. Chebotar', first secretary of the Glodyanskiy party raykom, permits serious deficiencies in the style and methods of his work, regards the state of affairs in the regional uncritically, and makes poor use of the party aktiv. In the promotion and appointment of personnel he did not always consider the opinion of the members of the party raykom, often displayed haste, which led to serious mistakes and much unjustified removal of personnel, created a situation of permissiveness and fostered various types of negative phenomena and abuses. Comrade D.S. Chebotar' did not draw the proper conclusions from the CPSU Central Committee requirements that one who has failed in his work cannot be promoted to leadership until he proves at a lower level job that he can be entrusted with serious business. Responsible posts were again entrusted to several supervisory workers who had compromised themselves and who had flagrantly violated party and state discipline and had been removed from their positions.

Many deficiencies and mistakes and various abuses were caused by the absence of proper control over the work of the cadres, which dishonest people quickly took advantage of. Shameful cases of account padding and group misappropriation of socialist property with the participation of farm leaders and of abuses of official positions have become more frequent. Instead of showing a principled appreciation of the facts of abuses of an official position by individual managers and of undertaking extraordinary measures for the suppression of the violations of party and state discipline, comrade D.S. Chebotar' began to defend

those persons who had committed criminally punishable offenses, and attempted to exonerate them. By his actions he promoted the violation of financial discipline. At his instruction, receptions were arranged where alcoholic beverages were consumed in which the region's managers often took part. Payment for these receptions was charged to the farms.

Comrade D.S. Chebotar' has a poor understanding of questions of the organizational-party and ideological indoctrinational work of the party organizations and of the improvement of the style and methods of their activity in light of the requirements of the CPSU Committee resolution as reported by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

As a result of these and other deficiencies in the work style of comrade D.S. Chebotar', first secretary of the Glodyanskiy party raykom, the rayon's indicators have deteriorated. Industrial enterprises do not fulfill the targets of the 5-year plan for the production and sale of products, funds for capital construction are not being spent and the production and sale to the state of grain, industrial crops and livestock products have fallen.

For serious deficiencies in leadership style and methods, violation of Leninist principles for the selection, placing and indoctrination of personnel, the instances of account padding permitted in the rayon, eye-wash and the organization of receptions and drinking bouts at the expense of the farms, the Central Committee Buro has given comrade D.S. Chebotar' a severe reprimand, which has been entered in his registration form, and removed him from his job.

The Central Committee Buro has demanded that the Glodyanskiy party raykom undertake decisive measures to overcome the faulty methods of party leadership, eliminate the deficiencies noted and strengthen party and state discipline. It also has demanded that the raykom in a timely fashion, expose and eliminate the deficiencies in the work of individual leaders, subject the mistakes tolerated by them to principled criticism and thereby safeguard them from serious failures in their work and from deviations from the norm in personal behavior and to preserve it for the cause. It has further demanded that the raykom elevate the role of the elected party aktiv in the solution of the tasks that have been set, strengthen the collective nature of leadership and increase the responsibility of communists and supervisory personnel for fulfillment of state plans and targets.

12596

CSO: 1800/116

REGIONAL

UZBEK KGB CHIEF: HISTORY OF WESTERN MEDDLING IN CENTRAL ASIA

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Maj-Gen V. Golovin, Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Committee for State Security (KGB): "Protecting Peaceful Labor -- the 60th Anniversary of the Organs of the Uzbek SSR Cheka (Extraordinary Committee) - KGB"]

[Text] On 20 December 1917 the Soviet of People's Commissars of revolutionary Russia adopted a decree establishing the All-Russian Extraordinary Committee to Combat Counterrevolution and Sabotage (VChK). The initiator, inspiration, and organizer of its activity was Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. The party assigned its best representatives to work for the VChK -- professional revolutionaries with rich experience in underground work, people toughened in revolutionary battles such as F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, V.R. Menzhinskiy, A. Kh. Artuzov, I. K. Ksenofontov, V.V. Fomin, M.I. Latsis, and many others.

Extraordinary organs to combat counterrevolution were also formed in Turkestan from the first days of the victory of Soviet power. In the fiery years of civil war and foreign intervention the associates of the Turkestan Cheka [Extraordinary Committee] were helping the young republic endure. Surrounded by White Guard fronts and without regular communication with the central zone, the Turkestan chekists made a substantial contribution to the cause of the general victory of the proletariat. Their combat deeds included exposure of a major counterrevolutionary center, the Turkestan Military Organization, which was headed by Tsarist General Dzhunkovskiy; uncovering the espionage mission of the English Colonel Bailey; suppression of the White Guard rebellion incited by English intelligence agent Osipo; smashing of the criminal-kulak "Monsov army"; elimination of Ataman Dutov, a sworn enemy of Soviet power; and a determined struggle against the Basmach movement and criminal gangs. All this demonstrated convincingly that the chekists of Turkestan were a reliable, tested detachment of the state security organs. Glory attached to the names of the region's first chekists -- Ya. Kh. Peters, G. I. Boki, I. P. Fomenko, A. Babadzhanov, D. Ustabayev, Kh. Khusanbayev, and many others.

The year 1924 went into history as the year of formation of the Uzbek SSR and of its inclusion in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Republic state security organs were set up in the process of establishing an Uzbek national state and early development of new state institutions. In addition to veteran chekists who had been toughened in battle against class enemies, the

Uzbek SSR GPU [Main Political Administration] received a new wave of associates inspired by the ideas of October and deeply dedicated to the cause of the Communist Party. By December 1924 the republic Cheka apparatus was basically organized, and the chekists had not stopped their heroic work for a minute. So today, on the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, we also celebrate the 60th anniversary of the republic's Cheka-KGB organs, which were formed and grew strong in bitter battle against the exploiters, struggling for a new, happy, and flourishing Uzbekistan.

With elimination of the exploiter classes, the main objective of the Cheka organs was the struggle against the Soviet State's foreign enemies, against the special services of the capitalist countries. Central Asia had long been a region of British imperialist aspirations, which was the reason that organs of the Uzbek SSR GPU came face to face with one of the most experienced and sophisticated enemies, English intelligence. The enemy was powerful, but the Uzbek chekists went boldly into battle against him. In the 1930's a far-flung network of English intelligence agents was identified and completely eliminated and its attempts to influence the development of the political situation in Central Asia were thwarted.

In the prewar years USSR state security organs faced the important task of preventing intelligence activities and sabotage by fascist Germany and militarist Japan. Chekists uncovered a number of fascist residences in the country and arrested spies, some of whom had by that time settled in Uzbekistan as well. The plans of the Nazi bosses to get information about the military and economic potential of the Soviet Union were thwarted.

The Great Patriotic War was a harsh test of our people. Chekists waged the struggle against the aggressor in unity with all the defenders of our Homeland. Hundreds of Uzbek state security associates were assigned to the active army. Many of them received high battle awards.

State security organs carried on tense and complex work in the rear area, including Uzbekistan, which became an important region of concentrating many industrial enterprises that produced output for the front. Chekists insured reliable protection of state and military secrets and the uninterrupted work of defense facilities and communications centers and lines. Numerous German underground agents were captured in Uzbekistan, and a specially trained intelligence-sabotage group was eliminated in the Karakalpak ASSR. Our chekists wrote glorious pages in the heroic chronicle of the Great Patriotic War by operating behind enemy lines, penetrating enemy command, intelligence, and counterintelligence organs, and forming partisan detachments and units.

In the early postwar years the republic's counterintelligence forces had to engage in a confrontation with the powerful imperialist special services. Agents taken from among former members of the Vlasov "army," collaborators who served in the fascist occupation police, cutthroats from the fascist Turkestan Legion, and other traitors against the Homeland were put into Uzbekistan. There were also many who had committed crimes against their own people during the war and now tried to find refuge in the most remote places in the republic. Uzbek chekists sometimes even paid with their lives to free our region of this scum.

In the postwar period republic state security organs successfully prevented attempts by Western special services to use economic, scientific-technical, and cultural relations for intelligence penetration of our republic. Numerous attempts to recruit agents, gather intelligence information, and carry out actions to undermine the republic's economy and retard its economic and social development were uncovered and stopped. At the same time, the Western special services did not give up their hopes of taking advantage of certain negative aspects of our reality either. At its 16th Plenum the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party determinedly identified and censured cases of violations of state discipline and developed fundamental measures to prevent similar occurrences in the future. KGB organs drew the necessary conclusions in connection with the basic points advanced at the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.

Republic chekists are working hard to carry out the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Plenums of the party Central Committee, aimed at further raising our people's standard of living and shielding them from the subversive activity of the class enemy. In their attempts to achieve the goal, the imperialist political bosses are stepping up ideological sabotage and intensifying attempts to inspire nationalistic attitudes and anti-Sovietism, instill an ideology and morality that are foreign to us in the consciousness of Soviet people, and guide the most unstable people onto the path of crime. Preventing such phenomena is a direct contribution by the chekists to insuring favorable conditions for building communism.

Army Gen V. M. Chebrikov, chairman of the USSR KGB and nonvoting member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, speaking of the work of the chekists, emphasized: "By protecting the interests of our state and society, the state security organs are at the same time protecting the interests of each individual Soviet citizen, for in a socialist society these interests fully coincide. That is why KGB organs in their work, which they conduct in strict conformity with socialist legality, always enjoy the complete trust and support of the working people. Applying the force of the law to those who violate it, state security organs are at the same time doing important work to exert a preventive influence on people who allow politically harmful phenomena. Chekists are fighting hard for every wayward Soviet citizen..." This is the most vivid manifestation of humanism in the current activity of state security organs.

In recent years we have had to carry on our constructive tasks in extraordinarily complex conditions. Imperialist policy has become sharply more aggressive. The senseless, adventuristic line of the most extreme Western forces has led to an increase in international tension. By heightening the confrontation with the socialist camp imperialism is searching for a way out of its profound internal contradictions and trying to stop the advance of the forces of peace, national liberation, and social progress.

History illustrates that the political, military, and ideological invincibility of our society has more than once exercised a sobering influence on various kinds of imperialist "crusades." That is exactly why under contemporary conditions, when the enemy views military preparations and secret

subversive activity as one of the main methods of fighting for world dominance, the Communist Party is giving fixed attention to the questions of insuring the security of the Soviet State. This gives the associates of the KGB, who are the ones that carry out party orders in the specific area of class struggle, heightened responsibility for the quality and content of chekist activity.

As General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade K. U. Chernenko pointed out, "Today, when the class struggle in the world arena has become especially active and critical, the 'mission' of the chekists is to reliably insure the security of the Soviet Fatherland, structuring their work in conformity with the requirements of socialist democracy and the laws of our all-people's state, and taking account of the foreign policy situation. This work must be carried out on the solid foundation of Leninist principles, in the spirit of the remarkable chekist traditions."

Against the enemy's cunning and treachery Soviet chekists, among them the associates of the Uzbek KGB, pit their dedication to the cause of the Communist Party, loyalty to the people, profound conviction of the justice of the cause, high professional skills, and readiness to perform their party, chekist, and military duty effectively under any, even the most complex conditions. The chekists of Uzbekistan, in one formation with chekists of the whole country, have been steadfastly defending the revolutionary gains of our people for 60 years.

11176

CSO: 1830/241

REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON DISCIPLINE IN WATER RESOURCES CONSTRUCTION

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "In the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] During its regular session, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro examined the question of the work of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Water Resources Construction in selecting, assigning and training leading cadre and in raising their responsibility for the strengthening of work and state discipline in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

The Central Committee Buro directed the attention of the collegium and of Comrade T. Baymirov, its chairman, to the serious derelictions in the work with personnel. The collegium and party bureau of the department were instructed to take the necessary steps to strengthen party and state discipline in every way possible and to instill in directors a sense of high responsibility for the task entrusted to them. When promoting workers, it is necessary to take their ideological and political level, professional knowledge and the opinions of the primary party organizations and the labor collectives about them into consideration more fully. The party organizations of the branch's construction projects, industrial associations and motor transport enterprises have been given the task of insuring the active participation of all communist directors in day-to-day political and indoctrinational work and of keeping the activity of the commissions supervising the administration and of the people's control groups at the center of their attention.

The question of working with the workers' letters and verbal appeals in the Kara-Kalpak Oblast party organization was discussed. It was suggested that the party obkom increase the personal responsibility of the directors of the party, soviet, economic, and public organizations for the strict and unconditional execution of the party decisions about improving and perfecting work with the citizens' letters, applications and appeals; that they exercise constant supervision over their consideration; and that they provide a highly principled evaluation of officials who violate prescribed procedures and tolerate red tape and a formal bureaucratic attitude toward the complaints and applications of workers. It was recommended that these questions be regularly examined in party committees, the ispolkoms of local soviets, economic and public organizations, meetings and seminars.

It was decided to award the name of Indira Gandhi to the Palace of Culture of Tashkent's sewing industry workers.

Decrees on a number of other matters in the republic's life were discussed and adopted during the meeting of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro.

8802

CSO: 1830/225

REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON DISCIPLINE IN FINANCE MINISTRY

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "In the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] During its regular session, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro discussed the question of the work of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Finance in raising the responsibility of personnel for strengthening financial discipline in the branches of the national economy in light of the requirements of the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

The Central Committee Buro required the Ministry of Finance to strengthen its business ties with ministries and departments and to practice more frequently the joint examination of questions concerning the development of the republic's economy and individual branches and the activity of enterprises and associations. It is important to achieve an increase in the organizing and mobilizing role of the plan, a strengthening of executive discipline, an intensification of the work to actively use finances to raise the efficiency of public production, the expansion of socialist accumulation in the national economy, and a growth in national income. It was suggested that the collegium and party organization of the Ministry of Finance insure that politically mature and competent people, who possess high moral qualities and a feeling for what is new and who are intolerant toward any display of wastefulness and bad management, head all key sections. It is necessary to raise the personal responsibility of each communist for the strict observance of state interests and to strictly watch that there is exemplary order in the ministry's apparatus.

The question of the progress in fulfilling earlier adopted decisions on matters pertaining to the production, storage and sale of bakery products was examined. The need to put the enterprises under their jurisdiction into the necessary state order and to take decisive steps to strengthen technological discipline and improve supervision so that the guaranteed high quality of all types of produced products would be assured, was pointed out to Comrade Kh. R. Kuybakarov, the minister of procurement; Comrade M. Yu. Yuldashev, the minister of the food industry; and Comrade R. I. Nazarov, the deputy chairman of Uzbekbriyashu. Party committees were instructed to raise the level of political and indoctrinational work in the collectives of the flour-grinding and bakery branches and to strengthen the struggle against deficiencies and negative phenomena.

The decree of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the Uzbek Trade Unions Council, and Uzbekistan's Komsomol Central Committee on a republic Board of Honor in the Uzbek SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements was adopted. In accordance with the approved regulations, the collectives of enterprises, establishments, organizations, industry, construction, transport, non-production branches of the national economy, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and inter-farm and other agricultural enterprises and organizations, who have been awarded challenge Red Banners of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, the Uzbek Trade Unions Council and the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee for their annual results and who have achieved the highest and steadiest indicators in fulfilling the state plans for economic and social development and socialist obligations, will be entered on the republic Board of Honor each year.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro also discussed a number of other questions concerning party leadership of the economy and concerning the public and political life of the republic.

8802

CSO: 1830/225

REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON DISCIPLINE, ECONOMY

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "In the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] During its regular session the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro discussed the question of the work of the Balykchinskiy Rayon party organization in Andizhan Oblast to carry out the decisions of the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. It was suggested that the party raykom buro take decisive steps to eliminate the shortcomings and derelictions in the work of the rayon's party organization and to mobilize the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv and all communists for the general strengthening of party, state and work discipline in light of the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. It is necessary to regard the results of its work with higher principles and more exactly and to be more energetic in putting all sections of the economy's organizational development and the indoctrination of people in order. The selection, assignment and training of personnel and the consistent struggle against any type of negative phenomenon and tendency should occupy a special place in the activity of the rayon's party committee and the primary party organizations.

The Central Committee Buro listened to information from Comrade K. A. Akhmedov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Gosplan, on the preliminary results of the economic experiment and the progress in preparing enterprises to work under the new conditions in 1985. The production and economic results of the enterprises, who are working under the conditions of the economic experiment, are indicative of the further strengthening of the national economic principle in planning, are orienting work collectives toward the achievement of high final results, and are contributing to the strengthening of state and planning discipline. In the adopted decree, it was suggested that party organizations, planning bodies and economic directors disseminate the positive experience that has been acquired by the enterprises and that they concentrate their efforts on the complete and unconditional realization of the principles and propositions which have been stipulated by the experiment's conditions.

The question of the progress, which the Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry has achieved in fulfilling the decree of the CPSU Central

Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee "On Further Improving the Economic Education and Indoctrination of the Workers", was discussed. It was pointed out that the ministry and its local bodies and the leaders of several enterprises and sovkhoses have not taken exhaustive steps to realize the instructions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum on the need to "completely subordinate economic propaganda and economic indoctrination to the requirements for intensifying the national economy and to the development of modern economic thinking, socialist enterprise and efficiency". Economic training is being poorly used in the branch for a thorough explanation of the actual problems in improving developed socialism, improving discipline and the general strengthening of order in light of the decisions of CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. The Central Committee Buro required the ministry to eliminate existing shortcomings and to take effective steps aimed at raising the role of economic propaganda in the struggle for the fulfillment of state plans and socialist obligations.

The results of the republic's socialist competition in silkworm breeding were examined. The decree of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, the Uzbek Trade Unions Council, and the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee on this matter will be published.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro also discussed several other questions concerning organizational, economic, political, and indoctrinational work, on which the appropriate decrees were adopted.

8802

CSO: 1830/225

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CREATIVE UNIONS, SOCIETIES COMBINED PLENUM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 9 Dec 84 p 2

[AzerINFORM Article: "One Life With the People, Combined Plenum of Azerbaijan Creative Unions and Societies"]

[Text] Azerbaijan writers and artists, like all masters of Soviet multinational culture, will henceforth be loyal helpers of the party and will devote all their talent to affirming the truth of life and the high ideals of socialism and to communist creation. This declaration was made by the participants in the combined plenum of the republic's Creative Unions and Societies held on 7 December at the Azerbaijan State Philharmonic Society imeni M. Magomayev. The plenum discussed the tasks of the artist intelligentsia stemming from the speech made by K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the anniversary plenum of the board of the USSR Union of Writers.

The presidium consisted of: Comrades K. A. Khalilov, G. N. Seidov; R. E. Mektiyev; L. Kh. Rasulova; D. M. Muslim-zade; Chief of the Culture Department of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, V. M. Gulizade; leaders of republic creative unions and societies; and writers and artists.

Suleiman Rustam, elder of Azerbaijan literature, national poet and Hero of Socialist Labor, gave the introductory speech. Having noted the great importance of the anniversary plenum of the board of the USSR Union of Writers and comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech at it for Soviet literature and for all artistic creation, the speaker recalled the First Congress of the USSR Union of Writers, which he had participated in. "This unforgettable forum," he said, "was an historic event in the life of our homeland, proclaimed socialist realism as the basic creative method for writers, and declared the inseparable bond between literary masters and the life of the Soviet state and the policy of the Communist Party. It was the time of youth for Soviet Azerbaijan literature, whose creators reflected revolutionary reality and the struggle of the laboring people for a reconstruction of society in their works. A half century has passed since then, and during all those years Azerbaijan writers and the entire artistic intelligentsia of our republic have faithfully insisted on the positions of socialist realism and served their party and country with their art."

Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the board of the Azerbaijan Union of Writers, Hero of Socialist Labor and national writer of the republic, gave a report.

The following spoke at the plenum: Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Culture Z. N. Bagirov; winner of the USSR State Prize and Azerbaijan national poet B. M. Vagabzade; First Secretary of the Board of the Azerbaijan Union of Composers and national artist of the USSR R. S. Gadzhiyev; Editor-in-Chief of "Adabiyat ve indzhesenet" N. A. Gasanzade; Chairman of the Board of the Azerbaijan Union of Artists and national artist of the republic Yu. I. Guseinov; Chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Theatrical Society and national artist of the republic Sh. B. Badalbeyli; Chief of the Museum Administration of the USSR Ministry of Culture I. A. Rodimtseva; Chairman of the Board of the Azerbaijan Union of Architects and national architect of the USSR M. A. Useynov; Secretary of the Board of the Azerbaijan Union of Cinematographers and national artist of the republic E. T. Kuliyeu; national artist of Azerbaijan SSR G. B. Koltunova; Chief Secretary of the Nakhichevan Branch of the Azerbaijan Union of Writers G. M. Ibragimov; and Editor-in-Chief of the magazine "Grakan Adrbedzhan" V. G. Abramyan.

As indicated in the report and orators' speeches, the anniversary plenum of the board of the USSR Union of Writers, which has gone down in the history of the writer's organization, all Soviet literature and the multinational culture of the land of the Soviets, and comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech at it, which was permeated with boundless trust in creative workers, again confirmed the enormous concern that the Leninist party has for its loyal helpers, the men of letters, and its great attention to the affairs of literary masters and their contribution to the spiritual culture of socialist society. Writers and artists are inspired by the great appreciation of their participation in communist creation expressed in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech, and are fully resolved to increase in the future their efforts in the communist indoctrination of Soviet man and in maintaining the high ideals of our society. The participants in the plenum expressed their warm thanks to the CPSU and Soviet state for their constant attention to the needs of writers and artists and great appreciation of their contribution to the spiritual life of the country. They also spoke with gratitude about the daily interest in their affairs shown by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and by the government of the republic. In response to this constant concern, the speakers gave their assurance that writers and artists would work with even greater energy and inspiration.

In reviewing the path that has been trod and the achievements of Soviet artistic culture in Azerbaijan, the plenum participants noted that one can be grateful for the Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU, which has ensured a spiritual flowering unprecedented in history and the socio-political progress of the republic within the fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR. The literature and art of Azerbaijan participate actively in the realization of the lofty social mission of the transformation of the life and spiritual development of the new man, in the establishment of communist morals, and in the struggle for social justice and peace on earth.

In indicating that comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech precisely formulated the principal demand of the party and people on cultural workers--profound ideological content, civic spirit and a high level of artistic skill--the participants

in the plenum pointed out that for Azerbaijan literature and art the last few years have been characterized by a turn to contemporary themes and a deeper comprehension of the social changes that have occurred in the life of the republic. It is not an accident that works which actively participate in the realization of the socio-economic tasks and moral program of the republic party organization became an event of socio-political and cultural life and had a serious effect on the formation of the ideological and moral principles of the workers. Many of the recent works in literature, the theatre, cinematography, music and the fine arts resulted from creative collaboration with labor collectives. The movement "Union of Art and Labor" is spreading more and more throughout the republic. Writers' posts, picture galleries, universities of artistic learning, and philharmonic societies are active in industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The creative intelligentsia is participating in the republic's patronage over the construction of BAM and Archangelsk Oblast.

In talking about the participation of the creative intelligentsia in preparations for the nation-wide holiday, the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory, and about the creation of new works concerning the unparalleled feat of the Soviet people who saved the world from fascism, the plenum participants emphasized the need to recount more vividly and persuasively the struggle of our state for peace on earth and the prevention of a thermonuclear disaster, and to expose imperialist plots.

The honorable duty of writers and artists is to propagandize the achievements of our system, the Soviet way of life at the stage of mature socialism and the ideas of the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR and of proletarian internationalism. During a period of acute exacerbation of contradictions in the international arena, increased confrontation between the two systems, and the ever-growing ideological diversions of our opponents, we must carry out aggressive counter-propaganda, and we must do this with great skill, persuasiveness, and artistic power.

In analyzing the contemporary artistic process in the republic from the standpoint of the party's lofty requirements, the participants in the plenum noted that it still far from always up to the tasks confronting literature and art. Works still being created often are not marked by genuine knowledge of true reality, err with petty themes, approximateness and over-simplification, and do not excite readers and viewers. Important problems characteristic of life in the republic are often not raised. A number of theatres in the republic's capital have curtailed their activity because of reasons which have been created. The absence of operas and ballets on contemporary themes and the quality of librettos of musical stage productions are worrisome. Much has to be done to strengthen musical propaganda on an organizational as well as artistic plane, in particular to strengthen performer's collectives.

In this connection, the plenum emphasized that it is essential to increase the role of the creative unions and societies in organizing the cultural life of the republic, evaluating the ideological and artistic merits of works being created, and in raising the ideological and professional level of the creators themselves.

With great enthusiasm the plenum participants adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, to K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

12 March 1985

REGIONAL

PROBLEMS IN PREPARING NATIONALITY CADRES TO TEACH RUSSIAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by B. Smirnov, rector of the Stavropol Pedagogical Institute: "School Reform Is a Universal Matter: Becoming Familiar with the Russian Word"].

Great tasks in improving the preparation of teachers have been set before the pedagogical VUZes by the Basic Guidelines for School Reform. Educational institutions' collectives have begun to employ the indicated measures. The job is varied and complex. But one of its problems, which is most important especially for the RSFSR's pedagogical VUZes should be highlighted. That is the preparation of highly-qualified Russian language and literature teachers for the nationality schools.

[Text] Our institute often receives letters from various years' graduates. The teachers have not lost touch with their "alma mater"; they ask advice, they seek consultations, and sometimes they simply say thanks for "the art of teaching and bringing up." The Russian language department instructors especially receive many letters. This one is from Uzbekistan, written by Ergash Mamadaliev, a secondary-school teacher on the Kolthoz imeni Engels, Pakhtaabadskiy Rayon, Andizhan Oblast. He writes, in part: "What do I owe to the VUZ? Not only did I receive my desired profession within its walls, but during my student years the instructors fascinated me; an Uzbek, with the Russian tongue, instilling a love for it without which any of our teachers' work, let alone that of a Russian language-and-literature instructor, is unthinkable. I conduct my class in such a manner that the children take up the language of Pushkin and Nekrasov, of Turgenev and Chekhov, of Gorkiy and Sholokhov, like air, water, bread--all of which one cannot live without."

The Philology Department is our oldest one. The Russian Language Chair's twenty instructors provide the students with many special courses. But they are all guided by one common first principle: to prepare not just Russian language-and-literature teachers, but above all pedagogues and educators who are ideologically convinced people, patriots, internationalists. To interact with children it's not enough merely to grasp the truth in books,

to memorize various kinds of laws and rules. All of this must be passed through one's own heart, consciousness, transformed into a way of life so that in the future one's knowledge and convictions can be conveyed to the children.

Students of many nationalities study with us. The requirements are the same for everyone. Of course, nationality differences can't be ignored. But they don't justify relaxing standards. Success accompanies those who, first of all, have a calling for the profession. This applies to Russians as well as Azerbaijanis, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Dagestanis, Kabardin, Karachay, Circassians, and representatives of other nations and peoples. No matter what the statistical data indicate pedagogical talent will always manifest itself without fail. And, by utilizing all its capabilities, the institute creates the conditions for this. Not stereotypically, of course. One always has to adapt to the situations which come up during the current academic year.

The necessity of substantially correcting our practice arose, for instance, when the pedagogical institute began to train Russian language-and-literature teachers for a number of nationality regions in the RSFSR. Thus, it was noted that the number of applicants coming from the Kalmyk ASSR remained stable for many years running. A significant group of the young people who were accepted by the VUZ transferred from course to course. Then it was decided to create under the Philology Department, parallel to the Russian (the name is conditional, of course, since the nationality composition here is mixed), a Kalmyk branch as well. During an extended period of its operations, we became convinced that directed teacher training, taking into account the specifics of the local schools and the peculiarities of the nationality, was justified. We then opened an analogous division to train Russian-language teachers for the Uzbek schools.

Uzbek students came to us from various parts of the republic. The geographical area narrowed down little by little. Now we limit ourselves to training teachers for the Namangan Oblast. The institute has already trained more than five hundred Russian-language-and-literature teachers for it. It's no longer a rarity when one encounters among the freshmen graduates of Namangan schools who were taught by our former students. 250 students are now enrolled in the Uzbek division.

It must be said that the course of study here is not one of the easier ones for young people, especially at its inception. Russian language study has to begin at the beginning, learning the rules of conversational speech, mastering terminology, and memorizing the basics of Russian grammar. There follow years of deeper study of the language. And at the end, a senior thesis on linguistic problems.

A strong collective of enthusiastic pedagogues, knowledgeable about their subject, ready to give the students all that they know and can do, has been formed in the Russian-language department. They may constantly be seen in student dormitories. Their charges from the nationality republics receive particular attention. The pedagogues make sure that the linguistic

environment is constantly beneficial for them. Freshmen must live together with Russian young people. Representatives of the language-and-literature-teacher department consistently conduct contacts between subjects. Nor do they work together just with men of letters. They may also be seen in classes on CPSU history, political economy, and Marxist-Leninist philosophy. Such "visits" help to show up defects in the students' training and to indicate what they have not mastered well enough in the Russian-language courses. For each new theme in the required subjects, glossaries are put together containing the concepts which must be understood in order to grasp the point of the section being studied.

Naturally, children "attend" all the sessions, both lecture and practical. In this case they are Uzbek children, with whom the future teachers "socialize" in Russian. What is the most difficult of all the lessons at school? What pitfalls must the instructors be aware of? The future teachers constantly receive methodological recommendations.

Is the institute successful in everything? It would be rash to be deceived by successes. There are "bottlenecks." True, their number is constantly being reduced. I recall that at one time some teaching techniques which had proven themselves in the Russian division were automatically carried over to the nationality one also. This, of course, was condemned, and then completely eliminated. We have had to do away with intra-subject "barriers" as well.

But it is as difficult to deal with as previously. An accent can still be detected in the speech of many of the graduates from nationality groups who leave the institute as teachers of Russian. Here the institute's instructors might be helped by their colleagues in the republic. Our Russian-language chair clearly doesn't have sufficient nationality personnel. We would be happy to take them, since even among our own graduates at least ten people have defended their candidate's dissertations. Many teaching problems would be eliminated if one of them were with us. Unfortunately, we can now just dream of strengthening the chair with instructors from the republic.

The supply of Russian-language textbooks for the nationality schools is also extremely meager. Each one of them is strictly accounted for. We divide up the short items one to a group of students. But some need to sit with the text not for an hour or two, but for a month and sometimes longer. But this is impossible since the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education, for instance, is very miserly in satisfying the institute's requests for the texts we need. We don't understand: after all, teachers for the republic's schools are being trained. Who else could be more concerned with this?

We ordinarily receive applicants for the Uzbek division through the Namagan Pedagogical Institute. Our representative always present at the state commission which receives the entrance examinations. In the last round there were three applicants for each opening. This would seem to be a big enough pool. But during the interviews it becomes clear that many applicants aren't at all inclined towards teaching. Filling up the VUZ with local youth who have decided teaching careers requires strengthening

vocational counseling in schools to identify the children's talents while they are still in secondary school. Once again, the republic Ministry of Education is called upon to take this upon itself. We guarantee the necessary assistance on our part.

Our VUZ is not the only one which trains Russian teachers for the union- and autonomous-republic schools. When we compare difficulties and hardships it turns out that many are similar. The syllabus which is intended to train language-and-literature teachers for the nationality schools suffers from a number of imperfections. It gives only a single semester each to introductory linguistics and other no less fundamental and difficult-to-master disciplines. But an unjustifiably large amount of time is devoted to methods for teaching beginning Russian classes, while little consideration is given to the specifics of this process. It would be desirable for the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences' Scientific-Research Institute for Russian-Language Instruction in the Nationality School to oversee this work. This is a common and important matter.

The Nationality Division of our Philology Department has not been legitimized, judging by the organizational chart. Formally no one is in charge of it. There isn't even an assistant dean who could do this. I think that such a position is necessary. The material and technological base of the learning process is weak. There aren't enough language laboratories nor other equipment.

The question of training Russian-language teachers for the nationality schools must be resolved jointly, by those who train the teachers and those for whom they are trained.

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Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 84 p 3

[Article: "What's in the Papers?"]

[Excerpts] It states in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the further improvement of the work of rayon and city newspapers" that "rayon and city newspapers are an important link in the Soviet press system, an effective instrument of party committees in accomplishing the political leadership of the economic, social, and cultural development of rayons and cities, a powerful means of bringing a communist education to the masses and forming public opinion, and an indispensable source of information about local life".

In press surveys local press organs are most often criticized for an unqualified disclosure or a complete absence of this or that subject. Therefore, it would be desirable to look at the columns of city and rayon newspapers from a different point of view -- what is superfluous in the plan for the rational utilization of newspaper space: is all the information being published needed by the reader? Does it duplicate other publications? Does it correspond with the nature and traditions of our press?

An issue of a newspaper usually begins with a lead article. It is called upon to mobilize and direct the labor collectives to accomplish the immediate tasks of the building of communism. In the majority of local newspapers lead articles meet these requirements. Sometimes lead articles are reprinted from central and republic publications. This is not prohibited if the lead article is devoted to very important social and political events in the life of the country or the republic. The Karasuskiy Rayon newspaper ZA IZOBILIYE in Kustanay Oblast reprinted a lead article from PRAVDA entitled "A Labor Initiative and the Press" without explaining why it did this. There are no other, so to speak, subordinate newspapers in the rayon. Therefore, it turned out that the editorial staff took it upon itself to do this while allocating sufficiently sizable space for it. Would it have not been better to simply discuss the article in an editorial leaflet or at a party meeting?

The propaganda of advanced experience, especially in the accomplishment of the Food Program, is of vast importance in the local press. Such a task is especially urgent for rayon newspapers, which appear primarily in rural communities.

Many of them set up permanent headings in connection with this: "Food Program: The Address of an Experiment". They set up headings, but they are not concerned with a search and analysis of local experience and have simply trod the beaten path of the excessive use of materials from TASS, KazTAG [Kazakh News Agency] and the Press Bureau of PRAVDA. Thus, the Arykbalykskiy Rayon newspaper ZNAMYA TRUDA in Kokchetav Oblast published an article on the progressive experience of a farm in Leningrad Oblast. Indisputably, it is possible to relate interesting innovations from other regions of the country also, but there is not even the slightest similarity with respect to environmental and weather conditions in order that there would have been any opportunity to introduce this experience locally. And thus this proved to be a shot not worth firing.

Sometimes newspapers publish what is interpreted as local material. But there is also no answer to the question as to what the reader will derive from it or how he will perceive the obtained information.

The value of this latest, exclusively intrafarm plan for the reader is altogether questionable. But the chief shortcoming is that this reprinted material occupied three newspaper columns. And, evidently, understanding the difficulty involved in grasping all this information in one issue, the editorial staff added a theme-oriented column for children entitled "Zvezdochka".

Incidentally, a word about theme-oriented columns. In addition to the traditional "columns of people's control", special pages devoted to youth, the editorial staffs, as a rule, allot considerable space to various themes, such as "The Literary Page", "Reading for Saturday", "Pages for the Bibliophile", "Leisure Time", and "Man and Nature". These theme oriented columns are interesting because of the fact that the editorial staffs assign them the function of satisfying, so to speak, the aesthetic hunger of the reader and at the same time increasing their interest in the publication. What is published in these columns?

ZARYA KOMMUNIZMA, a newspaper that has already been mentioned, fills up its "Literary Page" with reprints from LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Then why even the need for rayon newspapers here? In recent years subscriptions to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and the majority of literary journals in the country are accepted without limitation, especially in rural areas.

Some editorial staffs engage in a more worth-while cause -- they creatively propagandize local writers and poets. This work is important and necessary. Many well-known Soviet men of letters began publishing in these very rayon or city newspapers. But it is necessary to work hard and patiently with beginning writers while bringing their works up to the condition required by the press. Otherwise, unpolished and unworthy publications may appear.

The rayon newspaper TSELINNAYA NOV' of Tselinnyy Rayon in North Kazakhstan Oblast has published the historical tale "Glavnyy Front" [Primary Front] by Z. Imamov for almost 6 months. There is no point in even analyzing the merits and deficiencies of the story since it is written at an extremely primitive literary and artistic level. It is sufficient to quote one of the expressions

encountered in the story here and there: "The old shelter silently allowed me to enter it" in order to understand that it was not worth allotting newspaper space to no purpose for such a long period of time.

This publication was literally filled with immature, undeveloped works of local authors. Journalist S. Mukanov's extensive review of the book "Izbranno-ye" [Selections] by Platonov (Izdatel'stvo Pravda, Moscow 1983) was published here in January. Why were the awkward praises of the author of the review directed at a well-known Soviet writer necessary to the newspaper? What did they add that was new to the works of prominent literary critics who have reviewed his works? Evidently, the publication needed it to satisfy the vanity of its own home-grown literary critic.

The newspaper publishes literary pieces of a low colloquial style without a critique. Translations of poems and humoresque pieces from various Ukrainian publications are found almost throughout the whole edition. Not knowing the original it is difficult to judge the quality of the translation. But here the actual verses of, let us say, Yu. Polyakov, have obviously suffered. "I live. And glory to you, Lord! And, indeed, someone has not risen at the crack of dawn..." -- he proclaims in one of his poems. In another he once again showers the reader with his own pessimistic moods.

Such examples are not isolated cases. The journalists of the paper draw only one conclusion in the end by vividly describing all these disgraceful things: to drink is harmful. Indeed, it was not worth wasting so much effort and newspaper space on yet another illustration of a generally known view. Incurable alcoholics will not stop drinking because of this, parasites will not go to work, and such articles do not arouse any other feelings except one of disgust in the remaining readers.

Something should be said about photo illustrations especially in the local press. During the first half of the year the Vozvyshenskiy Rayon newspaper ZA KOMMUNIZM in North Kazakhstan Oblast published approximately 200 TASS photos with detailed captions and half as many of their own photos. Here it is possible to see the Kostroma Theater, an artist from Ivanovo, a popular television commentator, and many other things. And one hardly ever encounters any photos from local sovkhozes, such as Bulayevskiy, Vostochnyy, and Zhdanovskiy.

As is known, the materials and photos of the information agencies are a good source of help to rayon and city editorial staffs. But one must be selective and thoughtful in regard to their selection. Especially since there is a multitude of examples of an opposite order in the republic, including newspapers of the oblasts mentioned here.

It is possible to cite a multitude of similar examples of a skillful elucidation of local problems by the rayon and city newspapers of the republic. Thus, perhaps, was it not worth making the effort? Some use newspaper space well, some worse... But the question is that examples of qualified and unqualified work of local journalists are often found literally next door to each other in the same oblasts. Therefore, it is important for editorial staffs not only to write about the dissemination of advanced economic experience, but also to pay more attention to the advanced experience of their colleagues.